The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,574—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

...APIT BROS.
NEW. ROAD, LAHORE.

...gift.—If you want ... design. With your letter ... we will forward you a nice ... DENTOLIN" together with ... the beautiful Watch, we shall ... our friends and call their attention ... The Watch is sent free by registered ... giving with our Advertisement and ...-DUS Office which we will send. The ... for Years. Orders not received by ... will be taken extra.

Milkmaid Milk
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
26th Aug.	ORIENTAL	6894	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7913		
9th "	PENINSULAR	6894	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6894	VICTORIA	6555
30th "	MALTA	6894		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	6894	HIMALAYA	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	ORIENTAL	6894	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	6894	BRITANNIA	6535
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6894	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7913		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	6894	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	1000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	6894	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	PENINSULAR	6894	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Ports said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DJEMNA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

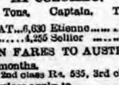
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellior	14th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of Exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 330; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 550.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concession on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abroy	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	5095	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3395	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3395	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by the R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life, and Marine) effected.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mozbasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

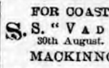
S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 23th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moser	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	S. Colleciani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	V. Cruglietto	4,385	8th Nov. "

† Will call at Flume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to latest with the total for the month and the same period, as for back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of Publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital.....	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 35,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Provident accounts and interest paid thereon.
For Rules of Accounts

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs. 14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" " 18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" " 27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" " 27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs. 17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" " 4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittant and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	130 0
Embossed " " "	52 0
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	30 0
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	26 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 2
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 2 to	28 0
Solid Silver "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	15 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks ...	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain ...	49 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	110 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 may be insured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 50 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	26 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 13	20
21	22 1	49 4	28 14	20 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	27 7	21 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	28 0	21 16	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	28 10	21 7	64 11	48 0	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 4	29 4	22 0	64 12	48 0	38 6	25
26	24 11	53 2	29 15	22 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	30 10	22 4	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	31 5	24 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 12	32 1	23 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 12	32 12	23 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 14	57 12	33 10	23 11	65 13	49 4	39 15	31
32	28 11	58 14	34 7	24 6	65 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	35 4	25 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	36 2	25 15	66 8	50 2	41 6	34
35	31 6	62 4	37 1	26 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	38 0	27 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	39 0	28 9	67 8	51 4	42 11	37
38	34 5	66 1	40 1	29 8	67 14	51 12	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 6	41 3	30 8	68 4	52 4	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	42 8	31 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	43 8	32 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	44 12	34 0	69 12	54 4	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	46 1	35 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 12	47 6	36 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	48 13	37 11	71 11	56 12	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. [illegible] during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premium before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-13.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Idealist Payment System or Rate-Income Assurance is specially recommended.

R. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, nervous startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled by all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of VETARZO bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and are constantly open to receive Bona Fide RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by [illegible]

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CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

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BEST GERMAN HAVANA From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8, Per Box of 50.

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OPPOSITE to Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort as I very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE MANSE FUND.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, BOMBAY,

Will be held in the HALL of the WILSON COLLEGE, CHAUPATI,

ON TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1905, at 9 P.M.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1905

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on 28th August, 1905.

...IL GRAY
...ecretary, W. I. T. C.

...TO INDIA.
...TING of the ...atories to the circular ...approaching ROYAL ...sold, as resolved on ...30 P.M. punctually, at

...PEERBHOY, ...OY EBRAHIM, ...onorary Secretaries.

...eld in Bombay, ... and Laugh," contain... ...owcd the figures an... ...es and styles. Should ...derabad Exhibition to ...beginning of January, ...llowing address:

...ALI Esqr., ...abad Exhibition, ... Hyderabad Deccan.

...BITION

...of DECEMBER, ...NUARY 1906, in the ...t applications should ...tainment in the "Cafe ...os daily.

...and terms, also send

...ALI Esqr.,' ...abad Exhibition. ... Hyderabad, Deccan.

...BITION

...BLIC GARDEN ...903, or Beginning of ...running a SKATING ...lars to the following

...ALI Esqr., ...bad Exhibition, ... Hyderabad Deccan.

...UB, ...LY GENERAL ...of the Byculla Club ...on Wednesday the ...9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MOST DESIRABLE BANGALOWS suitable for Rajahs. A few now available. For particulars apply to:—

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY,
Rogay Buildings,
Appollo Street, Bombay.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

PERSONS desirous of contributing to the abovementioned Fund for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the approaching Visit of T. R. H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, are requested to be so good as to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
HAREKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
MANCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KURIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted by the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAYDAL, widow of LADHA JADAVJI and LADHA JADAVJI, late of Bantay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitants.

JAVERBAI HUSEINJAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Broker.

RAMKOREBAI, widow of LALJI MANJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HAJI SAKORE HAJI POONJA, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Firewood and Charcoal Merchant.

BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant, an Apprentice in the Governm nt Dockyard.

RATANBAHU, (widow of MORARJI GOPALJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HASSAN VALAD HAJIMIA GRANKER, late of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Merchant.

JOSEPH HENSON FARRELL, late Honorary Lieutenant Subordinate Indian Medical Service, Poona.

MERCY ELLIS FARRELL, (widow of the late Lieutenant JOSEPH HENSON FARRELL, late of Kirkee European Inhabitant.

ANDREW CLARKE, late of Poona, European Inhabitant, a horse trainer.

WALJEE HANSRAJ and POORIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.

DINA CONCEICAO JUVESTINA D'LUNA, late of Alibag Goanese Inhabitant.

HERBERT LEIGH EVEZARD, late Coast Guard Inspector, Salt Department, Veraval.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. G. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, 11th August, 1905.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904, OF Rs. 21 LAKHS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs, being the second and final issue of 21 lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 113, dated 24th October, 1904.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
75 per cent. one month after allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and the amounts paid will be forfeited if the allotment is not paid up on notice of such allotment being given and on subsequent due dates.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 1st September, 1905, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to the credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 29, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has placed Debentures including that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 21st July, 1905.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions stated on the reverse at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees of the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature,

.....Address.

Dated.....

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
69, Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be thoroughly coached by the Principal on evenings at 5-0 to above address.

Complete set Mathematical Papers and Solutions
Drawing Cards With Instructions
Questions and Answers
will be allowed to those

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

5/- REWARD RE BEN HARTLEY.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to any person giving the address of the above man who is employed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, as an engineer and residing in or near Bombay. Information to be sent to me the Undersigned as early as possible when the reward will be sent at once.—STEWART HARTLEY 18 St. Sepulchre Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England.

TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS.

RE ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHE: HARTLEY PENSIONER, CUSTODIAN ELEPHANT CAVES, BOMBAY, (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a REWARD of 20 Rupees will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to the discovery of any Will of testamentary disposition which may have been made by the above deceased who died Nov. 8, 1857, at or near Bombay. Any information to be sent as early as possible and not later than the 30th day of November 1905, to me the Undersigned, STEWART HARTLEY 18 St. Sepulchre Street Scarborough, Yorkshire, England.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at Rampart Row in the Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of August, 1905, the following extraordinary Resolutions were passed:

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Comp nys' Act, 1882.

That Mr. R. A. WILLIS be and is hereby elected to act as Liquidator of the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited, without remuneration.

J. W. CHANTER,
Chairman.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32—39 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, assented to by the Governor-General of India, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 39 (b) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 32 and 34 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTAM MAVJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Merchant deceased.

MONGHYAHU, widow of PURSHOTAM MAVJI, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo now residing at Ghat Cooper outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this Nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 19th day of August, 1905.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & KAMDAR,
Petitioner's Attorney.

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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilman's Stores
&c. etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
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STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

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A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.

His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay Dividen Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J.P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq. Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Cisar Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited.—M. BIGELAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

WANTED TWO NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS to go to British Central Africa on a three years' engagement. Persons well qualified and having long experience in this line, only need apply. Apply to Box No. 82A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED READERS OF CATHOLIC LITERATURE to buy the following spare copies for 1905:—"Catholic Times," "Fireside," "Freeman," "The Bits," "Tablet," "Ave Maria," "Messenger," "Benziger's Magazine," "Catholic World," "Illust. Mission," "Macmillan's Magazine," and "Month," CATHOLIC NEWS PAPER SUPPLY AGENCY, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 1st and 2nd MARINE OFFICERS. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS of long standing capable to take charge of our Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply with testimonials, stating salary to Messrs WHITTLE & Co., Viramgaum.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate, Attendance at 9 hours any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F.E. or B.A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-9 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—ZAVERI BHOY M. CHINOY and Co., to Messrs. SHALESHOY TEJUJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of Music, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai),—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, (Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 8; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pull p s and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Masagon.

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LONDON, Aug. 24.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 3/4	= + 1/16
3 do. Rentes	99 2/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3/4	= do
3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 7/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 5-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 15/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	61 3/8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25/17	= unchanged
Berlin	20/45 3-4	= do
New York Demand	4/85 1-2	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 1/8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= + 1/8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 per cent	= + 1/8
7 day markes loans	1 1/4 per cent	= + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £375,000 for South America.
SUGARS—
German granulated 1st marks 11-9 J-A value steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers £81
Yellow metal 6 1-2d
WHEAT—
Hot Karachi 30 1/4 J A buyers firm
RAPESEED—No sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 40 1/2 + 1-8 A-S sellers strong
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8
In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6000. Spot 5 89 plus 1, Egyptian F. G. Brown 7 15-16, Sold on speculation and for Export 200, Imports 6,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'83	5'84	5'86
—2	—2	—2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'85	5'90	5'91
—2	—2	—2
Feb.-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5'87	5'91	5'94
—2	—1	—1

Receipts at U S Ports..... 11,000 bales
Do last Year..... 5,000 do
Exports to Great Britain..... nil
Do. do Continent..... 1,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'23 — 5
Futures, month of Dec	11'00 — 8
Do do. March	11'12 — 7

Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicated of moisture but declined later owing to bear pressure and bull's unloading.
IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8
Futures, month of Sept	10'70 — 12
Do. do. Dec	10'81 — 11
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Thursday, 24th August 1905 :—

Cotton	1,609 bales.
Wheat	15,815 owts.
Linseed	1,850 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	242 do
Gingellyseed	252 do
Poopyseed	2,356 do
Groundnuts	511 do
Castorseed	3,703 do
Rice	1,903 do
Myrabollams	169 do
Cottonseed	8,765 do
Mowraseed	2,502 do
Gram	1,388 do
Joowar	7,803 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,53,000.
Ex s s Peninsular from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

We are pleased to record that weather conditions are slightly more favourable during the past week. There has been a renewal of the rains in the Berars, Central Provinces and Khandeish and also in parts of Guzerat and the Deccan. A disturbance is reported to the eastwards of Raipur which may eventually carry rain up to the United Provinces where it is so badly wanted. A clear sky is still reported in the Punjab and Rajputana where crops are said to be withering for want of moisture. But a fresh advance of the monsoon is reported as probable, and a wet September would put a stop to all complaints. Rain has increased in the Southern part of the Peninsula where prospects have consequently improved.

A further considerable rise in silver has taken place in the home markets, due it is said, to heavy purchases by Russia and China. The price has also advanced in our local market, and it is reported that considerable selling orders were sent to London on dealers' account from this side.

The new Calcutta Port Trust 4 per cent Loan of 35 lakhs with a currency of thirty years was closed on the 21st instant. The minimum rate accepted was Rs. 103-12, and the average rate Rs. 101-8.

The new Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent loan of 35 lakhs with a currency of sixty years is closed today. The result is not published at the time of writing.

A Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent debenture loan repayable in sixty years is advertised to close at noon on the 13th September.

A shipment of one million sterling has been made by the out going mail steamer by the Government of India.

COTTON.

Since our last mail's report there has been a renewed Bull movement in Americans, and adverse crop reports are again in circulation. It is impossible to say how much reliance is to be placed on these bullish advices, or so form any reliable estimate as to the final outturn of the growing crop, so early in the season, but in the meanwhile considerable fluctuations are made to take place in forward quotations and speculation is rife.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the past week.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Aug.	18th...5'80	10'75
"	19th...5'75	10'80
"	21st...5'76	10'90
"	22d...5'85	11'05
"	23d...5'88	11'25
"	24th...5'89	11'20

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January, and New York, December :

	Liverpool,	New York.
Aug.	18th...5'78	10'73
"	19th...5'70	10'75
"	21st...5'79	10'93
"	22d...5'87	10'91
"	23d...5'92	11'08
"	24th...5'90	11'00

The tone of our local market has been quiet but steady thoroughout the week. The advices of the growing crop are very favourable in almost all districts. The first Official report of the cotton crop was issued under date of 15th August, and was published this week. It is stated that the Bombay Report relates only to the early crop of the Deccan, including Khandeish, and that the acreage sown up to the 1st August was 1,470,000, being an increase of 38 per cent. over last year's corresponding estimate, and 76 per cent. over the average. The crop, so far, is flourishing. In the Central Provinces the total acreage amounts to the record figure of 1,620,000. The season, through late, is favourable. Berars show an acreage of 3,076,000, being about the same as last year. The Punjab reports an early crop area of 1,605,000 acres compared with 1,580,000 acres finally returned last year. The United Provinces statistics are not yet available, but the acreage is estimated about normal or 10 per cent. below last year. Early sowings on irrigated land appear larger than usual, but later sowings were restricted by want of rain. Early crop sowings in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad show an area of 1,143,000 acres against 1,047,000 acres last year. But, it is added, the total kharif crops area of last year exceeded 3 millions of acres, which compared to reach 2,134,000 acres this year if the rains should prove favourable.

The general result of this official report, shows that a considerable increase of area has been sown with cotton this season, and as reports have so far been favourable a bumper crop may be expected. No mention has been made in this report of the important districts of Guzerat and Kathiawar, which produce the Broach and Dholleras crops. But private advices to hand show a very considerable increase in the acreage sown in the Broach districts, and with favourable weather in the near future the Dholleras crop may be expected to show a very good final result.

The good rains experienced during the current week in Khandeish, Berars and Central Provinces, and the prospect of an extension of the rain to the districts now suffering from drought, have together checked the upward tendency of the market, notwithstanding the rise in Americans. The enquiry at Colaba is very limited, and buyers seem to be holding off at present. The local mills have moderate stocks in hand, and the late heavy shipments have apparently satisfied European Spinners for the time being. Stocks of Bombay Cotton in Japan are fairly heavy and at present there is a general lull in the demand from all quarters. In new crops there is a small retail business reported now and then, but we hear of little doing outside the Sutta speculative transactions in the bazaar.

We quote as follows for new crops : Rs.
Bengals fully-Good January.....190
Bengals M. G. fine November.....216
do. do. December.....214
do. do. January.....213
Berars-fair staple M. G Fine January 223
Nagpur M. G. Fine do. 213
Damangaum M. G. Fine do. 227
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do. 213
Broach M. G. Good March.....254

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	7,997
Receipts from 1st Oct to 24th August	2,033 617
Shipments during the week to Europe	10,191
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,053
Total	12,244
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 24th Aug. Europe	499,713 bales.
Japan	620,402 "
China	24,050 "
Coast Ports	16,020 "
Total	1,188,093
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	1,030
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,970

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	11,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'78	5'79	5'81
—5	—5	—5
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'83	5'83	5'86
—5	—5	—5
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5'87	5'89	5'89
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market closes quiet with prices unchanged. The enquiry at Colaba is very limited to-day.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The oil market at home has been very slack for a long time and with crushers complaining of having to work at a heavy loss, at the current rates of the raw material, the home markets for the seed have gradually come down 3s from the highest point. Here, on the other hand, Sutta prices have been kept much above the level of spot owing to want of rain in Cawnpore &c., and a change can only be expected when good rains are reported in the United Provinces to enable a start for sowings of the new crop.

RAPESEED.—Home markets continue dull owing to bad oil markets and cheap offerings of European Rape. A better market may be looked for once stocks of home grown seed are diminished, as local supplies are very small in spite of the diminished offtake, the total crop having been small.

CASTORSEED commands high rates because stocks are very insignificant, in fact have been so throughout the season owing to the small crop.

GINGELLYSEED.—Prospects of the new crop are good in Khandiesh and Guzerat, but not so in the United Provinces, and pending good rain in the latter district, dealers are holding back with contracts and business passing is only in small quantities.

WHEAT.—The market is out of parity, because while home markets have remained quiet but steady, on this side especially Karachi, prices have advanced a good deal owing to the failure of rain in the Punjab. After all we have not had a very large crop to deal with, as the bitter cold of last winter did a lot of harm to the wheat in all northern districts. With rain now holding off in those large wheat producing areas holders prefers to stock their supplies. An advance of the monsoon would, of course, soon alter the situation.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	7537 bales.
Wheat	1,25,871 owts.
Linseed	11,970 "
Rape, Ral. and Mustard	4,708 "
Gingelly seed	910 "
Poopy seed	14,320 "
Groundnuts	2,001 "
Castor seed	24,030 "
Rice	1,08,878 "
Myrabollams	219 "
Cotton seed	28,825 "
Mowra seed	11,255 "
Gram	11,018 "
Joowar	78,893 "
Maize	346 "

LINSEED.—Tone quiet, but steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 7 2 0
Forward Sept. 7 5 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 5 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ... 7 1 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet,
Ready 7 5 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready 31 0 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish 33 0 0
15 per cent Mixed 37 8 0
WHEAT—Tone steady to firm.
White Delhi ready 4 13 6
White Delhi Sept.-Oct. 4 14 6
White Pissi 85 per cent 32 4 0

FREIGHT.

This market continues very dull owing to the scarcity of cargo offered for shipment. The steamer "Knight of the Garter" for Antwerp filled up at 8s. to 9s. but there are no other bookings to report. We hear of no fixtures this week. For forward shipments speculators' quotations are nominally as follows:—

August	11s. to 12s.
September	12s.
October	13s.
November	13s. 3d.
December	13s. 6d.
January	13s. 9d.
February to June	14s.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do.	10th August	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	17th do.	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th July	4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th August as compared with that of the 12th, August :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	1,35 717 Increase
Other Deposits	"	1,07 374 Decrease
Sundries	"	18,903 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	1,22 886 Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	34 503 Decrease
Deolits on Securities	"	8,61 941 Decrease
Loans do.	"	3,51 274 Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	1,85,040 do
Bilance with other Banks	"	49,991 Decrease
Sundries	"	23 601 do
Cash	"	6,09,029 Increase

These figures show a decline of 2'38 lakhs in the Trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a small rise of 2 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 9 1/2 lakhs. The official rates remains unaltered at 4 per cent per annum in the three Presidency Banks. The money market is quiet but steady and no change is to be recorded. The increased supply of Council Bills gives the necessary requirements to the trade of the country.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 72'10 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday eighty lakhs was put up for tender and of this amount 69'40 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., and the balance, 10'60 lakhs, in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenders at those rates receiving only 9 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is again eighty lakhs. An extra allotment of Rs. 50,000 in Bills on Bombay was announced at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The mail of the 11th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	51,10,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	15,80,000
Total	Rs.	81,30,000

The mail of the 18th August brings £30,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay and £30,000 gold to Calcutta, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	43,50,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	4,10,000
Total	Rs.	65,40,000

The mail of the 25th August brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	40,20,000
Bombay	"	21,30,000
Madras	"	8,40,000
Total	Rs.	69,90,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market remains quiet but steady with all quotations practically unaltered from last week. Bills of the Banks are not to hand on a long Deposit at 1s. 4 3-32d. for early delivery but the rate is still obtainable in some quarters. Locally business remains quiet, both for ready and forward delivery, and the market is sustained by out station orders.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d
On 18 Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	109 3-4
Ma cks 3	do.	do.	138 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		141 1-2
Shanghai 30		do.	198
Japan 30		do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market has fluctuated slightly during the past week and a moderate business has taken place. At the close the tone is steady at our quotations :—

	Repayable.	Rate.	
3 1-2 per cent. cash			99-7
3 1-2 per cent. 1st Sept.			99-7
3 1-2 per cent. cash 2nd Oct.			99-7
3 per cent. cash			88-8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	105	0
4 per cent " "	1930	105	4
4 per cent " "	1938	105	4
4 per cent " "	1954	105	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	10
4 per cent " "	1943	104	8
5 per cent " "	Zanzs	120	
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1939	103	8
4 per cent "	1901	104	4 0

BULLION.

The rise in the price of silver at home has caused a corresponding increase in the local rates and a steady advance has taken place daily. A fairly large business has been passing in the bazaar. At the close tone is rather easier.

	Rs	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Do Dragons	15	2	6
Silver 4oz duty Ready	72	4	0
Do. 1st settlement	72	0	0
Do 2nd do	71	5	0

PIECE-GOODS.

There is a small retail demand only for White goods, and a fair demand for Prints, Reds and Woollens. Prices all round are much the same and there is no new business doing for forward delivery in consequence of the high rates asked by Home firms.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China. :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	70,000	45,000	2,800
Hong-Kong	45,000	30,000	1,000
	115,000	75,000	3,800

190,000 balos.

The local market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market at home for copper is advancing, but locally no forward business is reported and the tone is steady. Yellow metal is also steady with little doing.

IRON AND STEEL.—Home markets have an advancing tendency, but here the tone is quiet and demand is limited.

SPELTER is firm and advancing with a small business passing.

QUICKSILVER has declined in a dull market.

COALS.

This market is quiet. Some small sales are reported of ready Deshergur at Rs. 11-8 and ready Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 10-8.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have been reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,395. In Mill Companies—Alliance Cotton are quiet at Rs. 310. Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 770. Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 522 1/2. Central Indias have changed hands at Rs. 1,900. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,437 1/2. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 885. Currimbhoy at Rs. 975. Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 782 1/2. Connaughts Rs. 500. Davids are steady at Rs. 365 X. D., Empress have gradually improved from Rs.335 to Rs. 360. Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 993, Hindustans at Rs. 690. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 432 1/2. Jamseds are quiet at Rs. 197 1/2. X. D. Jewraj Baloo have declined to Rs. 540. Jubilee are steady at Rs. 565. Loopchand are quiet at Rs. 98, Lakhmidas at Rs. 700, Manekji Petits have improved form Rs. 2,840 to Rs. 2,885. Morarji Goculdas changed hands at Rs. 2,750 and later on have improved to Rs. 2,900. Sassoon mill shares are steady at Rs. 975. Sholaphurs have changed hands at Rs. 3,150 C. D. Standards are unchganged at Rs. 860. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 635 C. D In miscellaneous—Alcocks have improved to Rs 300, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs 142, Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 9,100 Quarter shares at Rs. 2,285. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 675, Delhi Flours at Rs. 150, Kemps at Rs. 920, Port Cannings at Rs. 450. Treschers are unchanged. at Rs 550. In Press Companies, Mofusils are quiet at Rs. 585, New Berars at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 146 1/4, Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,145. Prince of Wales Press at Rs. 457 1/2. In Railway Companies—Ahmedabad-Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 102 X D, Ahmedabad-Pranlej at Rs. 532 1/2 X D, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 420 X.D. The rest are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	very quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowungore	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3/4
2 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
4 per cent Sterling Loan	103 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 7/16
Bar Silver	28 5/16

CLOSING AN ESTATE.

COUNTER-CLAIMS BY TWO WIDOWS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court' yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Amirbee, widow, against Sakinabee, widow, in which the plaintiff prayed the Court to declare that the defendant was not the owner of the two properties in dispute between them, that she had no right or title to them; that the plaintiff was the owner of those properties; that the defendant be ordered to hand over the title deeds thereof to the plaintiff etc. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she was the widow of one Amerkhan Baratkhan, who died on the 6th March 1904, leaving her his sole heir and representative. He had acquired by purchase a piece of land at Delisle road with about fifteen thus and sheds standing thereon and two pieces of vacant land at Lower Mahim, and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the two properties as his sole heir. Sometime previous to his death, Amerkhan introduced the defendant as a servant in the family; and subsequently she lived in the house as his mistress. The defendant admitted she lived with the plaintiff's husband as his mistress, but stated that the properties, the subject-matter of this suit, were bought by her late husband Sayed Hussen Ali, after whose death, and with the defendant's consent, they were conveyed in the name of Amerkhan the plaintiff's husband, who was to be a "benamidar" for the defendant in respect of those properties. His lordship after reviewing the evidence at considerable length, held that the properties in question originally belonged to Sayed Hussain Ali, and that the defendant was entitled to the same as his heir and representative. His lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs, and discharged Mr. J. R. Patel from the receivership on his undertaking not to part with the title deeds till the time for an appeal had expired.

HIGH COURT.—August 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
Reference.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act 1894 and cause in the matter of Government and Mirza Mahomed Shoemaker and another—Craigie L and O and Tyabjee D and Co

523-01—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jagganath

Long Causes.

882-04—Hirabai and D—Bai Devkorebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B

883-01—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Osman vs Haji Gunny Haji Osman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Jadvaithan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Momabai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Vallji—Madhowji and K

Long Causes.

321-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dhanmith Vishan Mahajankar and others

762-03—Jamsetji and B—Baja Fahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Khimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

651-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

85-04—Chitnis and M—Sayanna Shiva vs Bai Narsibai widow—Payne and Co

503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and another—Tyabji D and Co

681-04—M B Chothia Jivraj Hurjiwan and others vs Manockbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bharjee and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Consent Decree.

231-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Jamnadas Lalbhai vs Premchand Rishard and others—Edgelow G and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

229-05—Mulla and M Abdool Khakbhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Payne and Co

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon.

568-03—Nanji Hand M—Emmaljee E Nagree vs Kikabboy Shaik Tyab—Edgelow G and W

586-04—Little and Co—Govordandas G Tejpal vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co

46-04—Madhowjee and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramparsad and others vs Devcoy Dowjee and other—Ardeshir H D and Co

424-1834-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrimal vs Govind N Jeychand—Payne and Co

870-04—Mulla and M—Manekjee Merwanjee Sanaria vs Navajbai widow and others

17-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Duncore vs Tulsidas Bhagwandas—Little & Co

875-04—Madhavji and K—Ebjee Umersey vs Vassanjee Hasanji—Kanga and P

448-03—Khandoo S and L—Vinayak Ramchandra vs Bhicoo Gopinath Mundekar and another—Chitnis and M

705-04—Mollis and M—Hussanj Valjee vs Nanalal Ambaram—Scrabjee and J

796-05—Mollis and M—Hussanj Valjee vs Nanalal Ambaram—Scrabjee and J

899-04—Nanji H and Co—Raghunathjee Mankund vs Vasudeo Madhavji not appearing—Edgelow G and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Miscellaneous Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—August 24, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lindesay J Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

HEWETT—August 24, at Marine House, B I M Dockyard, Bombay, Bernard Hewett, of the Bank of Bengal, aged 38 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—GARDENER—Aug 2, at St John's the Evangelist, Westminster, Henry James Thompson, Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Madras, to Agnes Mary, daughter of Lieut-Col R Gardiner, R E (retired), and Mrs Gardiner, of 28 Barkston Gardens, S W.

DEATHS.

COLWELL—June 13, at Chung-king, China, George John, son of General G Colwell, C B, Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 36.
HINGSTON—July 29, at Mylor, near Falmouth, Cornwall, Col Clayton William James Hingston, Indian Army, late Commandant 19th Jats (Bengal Infy) aged 56.
LAWRENCE—Aug 4, at Wimbledon, Alexander John Lawrence, C I E, Bengal Civil Service (retired), son of the late Lieut-Gen Sir George St P Lawrence, K C S I, C B aged 68

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUERDEN—August 21, at Peach Grove, Dalhousie, the wife of Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, of a daughter.
FARRELL-PALLISER—Aug 11 at Ahmednagar, the wife of Major H J Farrell Palliser R F A, of a son.
MORRIS—August 21 at Dunga Gali, the wife of Lieutenant C O Morris, Indian Army, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—August 22, at Bangalore, the wife of J P Davidson, Chief Engineer, P W D.

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[illegible] of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. [illegible] INTIMATION, Board [illegible] on [illegible] the safe arrival of [illegible] at Gravesend, as per the Decks, or [illegible] interruption in planing and [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3429 tons, Captain S E Honywood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Appasthina, 2868 tons, Captain J M Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th August with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3339 tons Captain L de Stoblle, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta 13th August, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced from Cochin, squally with rain.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2161 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Moulmain 8th August via Rangoon and Colombo, with a cargo of timber and rice. She met with moderate to strong monsoon, during the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Thursday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs R B Lenhan and child, Mrs Lenhan, Mr and Mrs Vatukhan Lieut J L Lenham, Mr Kalakhan, Mr and Mrs Roberts, Col J E Evan, Captain W L Campbell and 30 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 24th August, should be regarded as a half Weather Working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur ..... H I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Investigator, Comar H M Heming...Survey Steamer
H I M S Mayo ..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet ..Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3501	Forbes			M & Co
Elton (tgas)	414	Soutos			Tao Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Le			M & Co
Loch Tay	3415	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowshera	1951	Farquharson			M M & Co
Dunballa	3436		Hudli		M & Co
Itola	3402	Hardley	Calcutta &c		M M & Co
Lindura	2.56	Moxon			M M & Co
Telv	41	Empor	Bandkok		P & O Co
Baron Ardrossan	277	Kennedy			W & A Graham & Co
Turkistan	220		Paton		E Latham & Co
Allanton	2776		Morgor		Gravers Cotton & Co
Lalpoora	272				Cole M M & Co
Aruthia	614		Cartel		P & O Co
Zillah	2112		Ross		W & A G & Co
Oriental	3095	Lewellin		Aden	28-8 P & O
Agapanthos	2896		Davies		F Muller & Co
Peninsular	2220		Smith		P & O Co
Mutta	2935		Peck		M M & Co
Ismaila	338	Stebbing			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
C&R	Prome	2269	Field	Rangoon	29-8	K Nixon & Co
F	Clina Ranold	2155	McIntosh	"pool	29-8	F Muir
G	Saldana	1431	Ulrich	Aden	29-8	G Dinshaw & Bros
H	Haidari	1532	De Lorne	R S Ports	31-8	B & P S N Co
K	Beichstag	1315	Thle	Zanzibar	2?-8	A Strandee
O	Aston Hall	232	Morfee	Manchester	28-8	K N & Co
P	Calthness	2222	At Hinson	Japan	31-8	T Morrison & Co
Q	Emile	1639	Richo			W A Graham & Co

P O R W.

Kavori	555	Fakeer	Bnagar	26-8 Shpd & Co
Malanati	517	Hossein	K'oil	2?1 Shepbd & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saburmati	251	Mohomed	N F	Shepbd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vadala	2161	G Hinner	Calcutta	31-8 M M & Co
2 Scindia	1753	Abery		29 W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Graham	1857	Whyte		F M & Co
5 Chusan	1552	Konrick	China	5 9 P & O
7 Silicia	2011	Stabile	Kobe	26-8 A L S N Co
8 Border King	2393	Dalton	pool	29 H Bomonji
9 Wartburg	3019	Schmidt	Colo 2-9	Glado & Co
10	3 Kanowlay Hall	1703	Mackay	Kobi 1-9	K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt	4178		Dowell	London	P & O Co
16 Bulimba	1057		Kilpatrick	P Gulf	5-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Muttra s	Peck	Calcutta, Aug 13
	Vadala s	Skinner	Moulmein, Aug 8
25	Agamemnon s	Davies	Calcutta, Aug 13
	Peninsular s		

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kt of the Garter s	Billett	Antwerp
	Linda s	Richford	Karachi
	Ujina s	Hony wood	Calcutta

The steamer Silesia, Captain Stabile, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe.

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, arrived in London on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, left Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
X SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.
7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Kyrie in E flat
Hymns—175, (O 161, 322 and 174.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Anthem—
Hymns—214,234 and 306
Collections for—The Poor

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5,
Holy Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion 8 a.m.
No Evensong Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Litany. Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-45 p m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—207, 210 and 12

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Biccel
8 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Choir and Organ

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
9-30 to 9-50 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8 a m—Sunday School
11 a m United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev R Scott M A.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road, (Opposite Byculla Club).
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—Rev John O'Brien.
Week Prayer Meeting—Wednesday at 6 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m—Joint Morning Service,
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—65.
Hymn—91.
Hymn—176.
Hymn—2.1.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a m—Matins
8-15 a.m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—329, 156 and 212.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns—329, and 341
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—181, 178, 307

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, Aug. 25 1905.

1 There will be no shooting at the Colaba Range this afternoon the 25th instant.
2 There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday next, the 29th instant from 7 a m.
3 Recruits' drill will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 29th instant, from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, Aug. 25 1905.

1 The 104th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.
2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 27th instant. Rifles will be taken to the Rang for any member wishing to do his Class on informing the Sergt-Major to-day.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, August 25 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 28th instant at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March, "and is a delightful toilet requisite." The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable [illegible] for the toilet, bath and nursery. [illegible] Dietary for the infant, boy and man. [illegible] in a state, refined and emollient condition. Delicately perfumed. All chemists, &c., sell it.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1905.

A GALLIC CRITIC.

A FRENCH writer in "L'Action Coloniale," who writes over the initials M. C. B. M. has a great deal to say about British rule in India. He starts with the assumption that against what he calls the agitation of a loyal Young India, which demands admission to all public offices, English administration opposes the aspirations to power of the sixty million Mussulman inhabitants of India. These former conquerors and masters of the country considered themselves the natural superiors of the Hindus, even when on the death of the Great Mogul and the disappearance of an intellectual centre, they fell into the darkest ignorance. Under the dominion of England, the Hindus made progress, devoted themselves to learning, and aspiring to high posts, passed examinations in which the Mussulmans could not compete with them. But now the prospect of seeing places of honor and lucrative employment monopolised by Hindus drives the Mussulman section to oppose in every way the national movement that has sprung up. Jealousy of a people physically inferior to them and, whom they had formerly conquered induces Mussulmans to declare, writes this ingenious French journalist, that they are perfectly content with the British administration just as it is, they are even determined to take sides with England, who, it seems, flatters them by gratuitously bestowing on them well-paid posts, without competition. The Mahomedans, it will be remembered, pronounced against the 1888 "reform measure" proposing simultaneous examinations in London and India for the Civil Service. This rivalry, we are told, between two races, one physically, the other intellectually strong, enables the Viceroy to withhold privileges from the Bengali on the plea of not offending the Mussulman, and to show both the utility of an administration that can keep the peace between two elements that, were British control absent, would promptly precipitate the peninsula into civil war. The inspired Sayed Ahmed founded the Aligarh College in 1878, and it has developed into a model institution, to which the best families of Islam send their sons. These again shed glory on their alma mater by supplying the "best cricket eleven in India." It is not kind of the writer to say that "for the moment" the Mussulmans are passionately loyal, and moreover to quote in a somewhat cynical spirit Sayed Ahmed's saying: "We and the English nation are as inseparable as the two blades of a pair of scissors." It is amusing to be told by a Frenchman that India is, more than any other, a country of officials, for Republican France has really more officials in proportion to her population than most nations. The Anglo-Indian bureaucrats, it seems, when foreigners visit India are very clever scene shifters and seldom fail to impress French travellers, they are as daring as Potemkine, who planted the Crimea with populous villages, when Catherine II made her famous journey through it.

The picture conjured up of "India with the English" is worthy of the pages of a comic paper: "A huge fair, a band of apoplactic figures dancing among bales of cotton and bibles, land leases and an exhausted budget; on the other hand crowds of famine-stricken creatures, haggard and naked, wearing themselves out over an endless task or patiently awaiting death on bended knees." Romesh Dutt is quoted in support of this harrowing view, but we know of old that Bengali's opinions. Professor Darmesteter is held to have been in error, when he admired the prodigious talent with which England administered her "imperial gift." We are told that the railways instead of being a boon to India have brought ruin to Indian industries, by carrying to the very foot of the Himalayas the products of British factories, and that these same railways, paid for by the ryot, have laid on the country a burden of more than £17,000,000 sterling. "Under the rule of the Indian despot, says this picturesque writer, the subjects keep and consume themselves what they produce, though at times they have to suffer ill-treatment. Under the rule of the Anglo-Indian despot, man is at peace, there is no violence, his wealth is drained from him imperceptibly, gently and subtly; he dies of hunger in peace-time, under the regime of law and order." There is a malice and a studious determination to see nothing noble or wise or good in the great colonising nation, England is said to apply to her foreign possessions two principles as false as they are inhuman; she either destroys in order to colonise, or preserves in order to trade. France, of course, acts differently, she assimilates. It is, indeed, admitted that this process is almost as dangerous as the English system, for however well assimilation may be carried out, it stifles the evolution of the race governed, wounds its traditions and disclasses the people too rapidly. The correct attitude towards a conquered race, is one that affords a fostering protection to their established institutions, allowing the inhabitants to evolve peacefully a broad individual civilisation. This accomplished the role of the protecting State is ended. Naturally England is very far from this ideal as applied to India, "Her colonising policy is cruel, her business policy is cynical" is the verdict of the French writer, proclaimed at the same time that he avows his love for England, because she is great, and because one-third at least of her people continually protest against the violence and the crimes of the rest.

The Socialist Congress at Amsterdam heard with horror, Dadabhai Nowroji's statement that two hundred million rupees were paid yearly to English officials, leaving only half that amount in India, and that trade takes two hundred millions more from India. Colossal exports of rice and corn are made, while the producers die of inanition. Does this critic believe that they give away their harvests without receiving anything, rupees or sovereigns in exchange? According to him the Viceroy is more powerful than any monarch in the world, whilst parenthetically is not given a melancholy truth, since his function is to superintendent the methodical exploitation of a people whom he ought to be the first to defend. But the events occurring in the Extreme East may perhaps have the effect of concentrating the attention of England on her great Hindu possession, the easy object of Japanese or Slav ambitions. Let the Viceroy, says this prophet, leave his dreams on the terrace of his Calcutta palace, he who is the living conscience of England in India, whose still small voice England has just been ignoring, we fear, and go to meditate before Agra, before the Diwan of Aurungzeb, or before the Moti Bagh, or the cyclopean ruins of old Delhi, before Benares on the sacred river, and then let him turn his eyes to Calcutta, the type of the English dominion in India, "a town of palaces in front and pig-styes behind them, built on a fetid marsh. And if he comprehends, it will be well, before trading Calcutta disappears under the mud of her ruins in the eternal and sacred waters of the Gunga." This gloomy warning is a little theatrical, and cannot be inspired by the real spirit of prophecy. The writer has evidently never seen anything of the work of the functionaries whom he theoretically despises, he knows nothing of their lofty and unselfish conception of duty; he looks upon all the merchants of India as heartless money-grubbers, sweeping out of the country her best products to enrich her rulers and giving nothing in return. It is not a true picture and, though M. C. B. M. can wield a pen that stings and sharply point his very peculiar moral to adorn his highly fanciful tale, he would do well to study Indian problems at first hand, before he sits down to give his strange solution, which cannot be proved and is therefore absurd.

THE SORROWS OF JAMAICA.

TRULY, Jamaica is an unfortunate place. The sugar industry, which at one time made the fortunes of many, until the West Indies were looked upon as the home of wealth just as India at one time, declined through various causes until a new industry had to be found. Luckily it was close at hand. The new docks at Avonmouth had been established and we were told that the fruit trade was to be Jamaica's eternal salvation. Bananas, which for a long time had been a comparative luxury, rapidly dropped in price as systematic cultivation was pursued and proper facilities for quick transport on a large scale instituted. The latest news is that the American Fruit Trust has cornered the banana crop, the result being a drop in price from £13-10 for a hundred bunches to £8 and even £5. The corner was not difficult to bring about because the planters did not deal directly with the shipping lines, but let their crop be handled by large middlemen and these have combined to force them to accept what price the Trust pleases. No one expects that the result will be a great fall in the price of bananas. The operation of the Trust will almost certainly be disastrous to the banana culture of Jamaica, for it filches their margin of natural profit from the growers, and the very first year of hurricanes will see them ruined. The corner simply amounts, as other corners do, to a plot against the public interest injuring both producers and consumers. Seeing what has been done for Jamaica by the Colonial Office and the enterprise of British shippers, it will be everybody's hope that some means of smashing this monopoly may be found. It is not difficult to see how the corner has been worked. After the many disastrous years which Jamaica had experienced, few growers had the wherewithal to launch out into the new industry. New York was quiet ready to advance the money. The investment promised to be a good one and on terms advantageous to themselves the financiers made loans sufficient to allow the starting of operations on a large scale. Naturally their terms included, above the mortgage, that their agents should be employed as middlemen. For the rest it was only necessary to wait until the trade had increased to sufficient magnitude to make it profitable before turning the screw. It is only natural that shipping firms should prefer a few large accounts to a number of small ones, and so both the planters themselves and the shipping companies, which had done so much to foster the industries of the island, inadvertently helped on the schemes of those who are now doing their utmost to ruin the island altogether. The result will be that, unless something be done, fruit culture will become so unprofitable that in a few years it will close altogether. But the question is what should be done, for knocking the bottom out of a corner, is no easy matter. The rescue seems to lie in the hands of the English shipping companies, practically with one firm, the Elder Dempster Co. Seeing that they have had the power to build up the new industry and have thereby profited enormously, it is not unreasonable that they should do their utmost to avert the threatened ruin. They might well act as their own collecting agents in order to get next year's crop out of the hands of the Trust —this year's is completely lost owing to the existing contracts—and by giving preferential rates to the growers, the agents of the Trust can be forced into surrender. It is only another instance of the crying need for legislation as a means of preventing the formation of Trusts, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will follow the example set by America and search diligently until such means are found.

THE TERRORS OF MODERN LIFE.

WE have been told lately that great age is not for the over corpulent. Falstaff, according to the scientist, was either a freak or an impossibility. On such a discovery one might almost alter the proverb "Those whom the gods love—grow fat." So, all who wish for long life will keep thin. But how? Mr. W. S. Gilbert has entertained us with the story of the sugar broker—he always called it "adipose deposit" who endeavoured to reduce that too thick coating to measures fair, by taking exercise in plenty. The world remembering his dismal fate went its way content with a normal amount of exercise. Now, once more it is thrown into doubt as to what it should do for another fiat has gone forth. Motorists get fat! This does not emanate from the cheery "Lancet" which week by week finds something wherewith to stir the world from its happy ways, but from a lady who writes to the "Graphic." She holds up a warning as awful as any which ever stepped unsteadily upon a temperance platform and it takes the shape of a lady who has lost her waist. Verily the rich, those who can afford motors, are beset with troubles. "Nothing," says the hand of Fate—personified in the lady correspondent we have quoted—"increases the appetite like rushing through fresh air and sitting all day prevents the taking of ordinary exercise." This reads like a marvellous discovery, but the picture which follows is terrible. "Like a hen in a coop a lady motorist only emerges to eat." How can the motorist do otherwise than grow fat? But when she says "it is extremely easy to get fat and shapeless" she hurts our feelings. The remedy she gives is that ladies should bicycle, or ride, or walk and never motor more than twice a week. But here we are confronted once more with the awful fate of the discontented broker. Where is the answer to the problem? If we sit still we grow fat, so do we if we take exercise, even the violent exercise of going at twenty miles an hour over a bumpy road. It is a pitiful problem which seems to bear no solution and all that is left of us is "eat, drink, for tomorrow we grow fat." Yet there is the chance that fatness will become fashionable, the hall mark of the elect who motor. Meanwhile those who cannot afford cars can enjoy their life as before, accepting a ride in a friend's car when ever the chance is offered, soothed with the knowledge that they must grow fat either way.

CRICKET CHRISTIANISM.

THE August number of the "Badminton Magazine" contains two articles by Lord Hawke and L. C. Braund entitled "The Unwritten Laws of Cricket," and "The Impertinence of Fielding" respectively, both the most notable [illegible] sportsmen who only write occasionally they are disappointing and do not throw much new light on their subject. "The Unwritten Laws of Cricket" is an inviting title, and we feel sure that Lord Hawke has invariably done his best "to uphold its chivalrous side." It is certain anyway that he would not sympathise with the wicket-keeper who, taking a bumping ball, pointed to the "spot" and said to the batsman "Pat it down, sir—pat it down," but the advice being incautiously followed, whisked off the bails. We shall all agree that the fieldsman who throws up the ball when he knows that the catch was not made is a cad, and that the bowler who goes for the body "is not playing the game." There is very little that is new in Braund's article on fielding. It is very true that fielding should be practised, and that a man may lose his fielding as quickly as his batting or bowling, but is the present fielding at home really as bad as some of these cricketers declare? Braund speaks of county matches in which the men stand in the field like images and will not stir if they think that the ball is not strictly theirs. We cannot, of course, write from any present personal knowledge of how fieldsmen at home conduct themselves, but surely this is a delusion.

THE Viceroy's intended visit to Kashmir next month has been given up.

SERIOUS disorders are reported in Russia and Martial Law has been proclaimed at Warsaw.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 1-30 p. m. on August 24.

THE P. and O. s. s. Coromandel with China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

FRESH special reports are being called for this week from local administrations on crop prospects and possible relief measures.

MR. H. BATESON and Mr. R. H. A. Gresson have been re-elected Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

THERE is a rumour that the Hon. Mr. Staley, Chief Justice of Mysore, has tendered his resignation, and is going Home in October.

A SCHEME put forward by the Amritsar District Board to tax the larger villages for the promotion of sanitary improvements is being considered by the Punjab Government.

THE services of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

MR. F. TURNER, temporary Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Dacca College, but to continue to act in his until appointment until relieved.

IN order to push on the preparation of the camps for the Royal guests and the Commmander-in-Chief several extra trains of late have been running between Delhi and Gurgaon. The motor service comprises four coaches.

CONTRADICTORY rumours are current as to the result of the Peace Conference. Although it is officially denied that an indemnity in any form will be paid, the "Morning Post" correspondent states, as if inspired, to the contrary.

HOT north-west winds are still sweeping over Northern Rajputana and the Southern Punjab. These are checking the advance of the monsoon current westwards and northwards. Until they cease to blow good rain can scarcely fall.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Bengal Council by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asks that nominations may be sent in not later than Saturday next.

IN the record of individual imports into India, last year, there was a rise of 26·4 per cent. (or 11 1/2 lakhs) under the head of carriages, due to the growth of the motor-car and motor cycle trade. This trade is to have a subdivision all to itself in future official returns.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 19th August 1905, were Rs. 3,341 being an increase of Rs. 955 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 19th August 1905, amount to Rs. 1,59,218, being an increase of Rs. 4,5,302 over the corresponding period of last year.

IT is not an uncommon incident for potable liquors of an inferior quality to be imported into British India, and it is not always easy to define what is deleterious or otherwise. The State of Sarawak in its revised Customs Tariff of import and export duties has, however endeavoured to deal with the importations of inferior liquors by increasing the import duty on the latter. While charging only one dollar per dozen reputed quart bottles on brandy, whiskey, rum, or other spirituous liquors, the incidence of taxation is increased to four dollars if the spirituous liquor be found to be inferior. The term inferior spirits is defined as brandy retailed at less than twelve dollars, and as whiskey at less than ten dollars per dozen quarts.

THE Meerut Collegiate Association has been permitted to acquire 63 bighas of land in Meerut town for the purpose of housing in a permanent building of their own the educational institution known as the Meerut College. The Association will at once proceed to construct a boar

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S DEMAND.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Seemingly the negotiations at Portsmouth U. S. are no longer in the hands of the delegates and the issue rests with the Tsar, who yesterday had three hours' conference with the American Ambassador.

According to a despatch from Portsmouth U. S. an authoritative Russian statement says that the proposal to purchase the northern part of Sakhalin, although in a new form is identical with the proposal already rejected, and merely amounts to the insistence of war costs under the name of purchase money.

Russia cannot pay an indemnity in whatever name and peace is not assured unless Japan withdraws her demand for war costs.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Portsmouth U. S. reiterates his confidence in peace and asserts that Russia is willing to pay fifty millions sterling.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The "Times" correspondent at New York says that Americans regard Japan's demands as fair and if the Tsar decides on a continuance of the war the Americans will make him absolutely responsible for further loss of lives.

Count Lamsdorff has authorised Reuter's correspond at St. Petersburg to declare that Russia will pay no direct or indirect contribution and make no cession of territory.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "Times" in a leader says that like other successful litigants, Japan conceives that she is entitled to costs, and there is no cause why she should forego them.

Japan appeals with confidence to the judgment of the world on the attitude of herself to Russia throughout. We know what the judgment of Britain would be.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

A British steamer collided with the Japanese transport Kinjomaru with troops from the front in the Inland Sea on Tuesday. The transport sank in three minutes. Twenty-one of those on board were rescued and 127 perished.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Martial Law at Warsaw.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

The Municipality at St. Petersburg has passed a resolution similar to that passed by the Moscow Municipality formally thanking the Tsar but demanding freedom of speech at meetings and in the press.

LATER.

The bridge over the Vistula railway has been blown up near Radom. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the Government of Warsaw.

Fresh agrarian disturbances have broken out in southern Russia. The peasants are driven to despair owing to the bad harvest and prospect of famine, and have begun to attack the landowners estates.

RESIGNATION OF M. BULYGUIN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Tsar has accepted the resignation of M. Bulyguin, Minister of the Interior, who will probably be succeeded by General Ignatieff, ex-Governor of Kieff.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Russian internal loan has so far been a failure only seven million roubles having been taken up.

THE NEW BRITISH GUN.

The Army Council denies the reports that the new guns are practically useless. It was the weakness of the timber tubes which was discovered before they were despatched to India and this was remedied.

LORD MINTO'S MOVEMENTS.

To Sail in October.

Lord Minto expects to sail at the end of October for India.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Lord Minto is at present the guest of Mr. Brodrick at Godalming.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

Four attempts were made to swim the English Channel yesterday, including one by an Australian lady, but all failed.

THE FRENCH AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The French Government has definitely decided upon a military demonstration unless the French Algerian subject lately brought in prisoner to Fez is immediately released.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

TWO ABSCONDING ACCOUNTANTS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Brada Prasad Roy, the cashier of Ralli Brothers, who ten years ago misappropriated Rs. 80,000 belonging to that firm and absconded, was arrested yesterday in Bhowanipore dressed as a Sanyasi.

Debendro Nath Ghose, the accountant of the Goosery Jute Mill, Howrah, who absconded four years ago with Rs 10,000 belonging to the mill, was arrested in an underground cell disguised as a milk maid.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The official review of irrigation in India, to day published here, shows that the total major works paid no less than 7·42 per cent. upon capital outlay, the Chenab canal making 13 per cent, though its revenue earning capacity is not yet fully developed. The irrigated area exceeded all previous records amounting to 21 1/3 million acres, being 1 1/3 million more than in the previous twelve months. The value of crops raised by the works for which returns are available is estimated at 41 million sterling annually.

THE CURZON IMBROGLIO.

LORD KITCHENER'S EXPLANATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Long and highly controversial papers containing the following are published here in Simla :—

(1) Extract from the published telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated August 16th. (2) Memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, dated August 17th, with an appendix containing a note by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated July 28th, and frequently referred to in the memorandum. (3) The Minute by H. E. Viceroy, dated August 23rd.

The following preface is added :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having urgently requested that the accompanying statements by him of his proposals concerning the new form of military administration should be published without delay the following correspondence which includes the reply of his Excellency the Viceroy is communicated to the press under the authority of the Secretary of State :—

The papers explain Lord Kitchener's protest in the recently published telegraphic correspondence against Lord Curzon's summary (vide telegram to the Secretary of State dated 16th instant) of Lord Kitchener's proposals for the initiation of the new Military reorganisation scheme. Lord Kitchener's memorandum points out that the summary "not only seriously misrepresents the proposals, I have actually put forward, but even attributes to me others which I have nowhere brought forward." The general opinion of the protest is to show that what Lord Kitchener has asked for is less comprehensive than would ordinarily be gathered from the Viceroy's summary. That, in fact, he (Lord Kitchener) has asked for less in the way of powers and staff than may have appeared.

The two most important points relate to—(1) the new Financial Secretary to the Government of India ; and (2) the functions of the new Supply Member.

Lord Curzon represented Lord Kitchener as asking that the Army Department should contain a branch of the Finance Department under a new Civilian Financial Secretary to Government with two Assistant Secretaries.

Lord Kitchener in this connection writes as follows :—"I must specially protest against the whole of paragraph 6 of the summary. I have put forward no proposals whatever as regards the new financial arrangements. These were drawn up by Mr. Meyer and Mr. Baker in the Finance Department and were submitted to and approved of by the Viceroy before I was even permitted to know the details. In my note on which the summary purports to be based, I accepted those arrangements subject to certain minor modifications. My only connection with the very large establishment proposed by Mr. Baker for the branch of the Finance Department has been to suggest certain reductions. I have not asked for a separate financial adviser, but only that the Deputy Secretary in the new branch may be available to assist me in the exercise of the powers which, contrary to my own inclinations, have been conferred upon me. So far as I am aware no one has proposed that this new branch of the Finance Department should form part of the Army Department. Certainty I have not done so, and Mr. Baker has been most careful to safeguard its complete subordination to himself. I must, therefore, altogether repudiate paragraph 6 as a representation of any proposal of mine."

The Viceroy's reply to this is contained in following paragraph :—"The Commander-in-Chief objects to paragraph 6 of the summary about the proposed branch of the Finance Department in the new Army Department on the ground that the proposals are not his, but were drawn up by Messrs. Meyer and Baker and approved of by me before he had even been permitted to know the details. This is an incorrect version of the facts. These proposals can hardly be distasteful to the C. I. C. since they are reproduced almost exactly from the proposal originally submitted by him in his published minute of 1st January 1905 in which he wrote as follows:—"A Financial Secretary is also essential to deal with finance, with audit and accounts and with contracts. He should be nominated by the Finance Department of the Government of India and be their representative in the War Department." The proposals which the Commander-in-Chief now repudiates represent, indeed, an endeavour on the part of the Government of India as far as possible to meet his own views. So, far from originating in the Finance Department it is on record in a note by the Finance Member that they were drawn up in accordance with what were understood to be the views of the Commander-in-Chief, views which were communicated by him both to the Finance Member and to myself, and the only substantial difference between the original form and the later form was that the Commander-in-Chief desired the continuous services of Mr. Meyer while in the interests of the Finance Department of which he had recently been appointed Secretary I was only prepared to lend that officer in the desire to accommodate the Commander-in-Chief for one year."

(Note :—The concluding portion of this telegram was not received till our going to Press.)

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following is a telegram from the Chairman Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated 24th August :—"The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have received the news of his Excellency the Viceroy's resignation with feelings of deepest regret. The Chamber beg you will convey to Lord Curzon their grateful recognition and appreciation of his splendid services to India generally and especially in those departments connected with the material development of the country and with Industry and Commerce."

The following resolution has been transmitted by telegram to the Viceroy from a Committee, consisting of seven Chiefs and two Ministers of Native States presided over by the Maharaja of Orchha and including the Maharaja Scindia, which is sitting at Indore to discuss the reconstruction of the Daly Chiefs' College:—"In the midst of their most interesting labours the Committee have had to face one most disconcerting and disappointing experience in the shape of the public announcement of his Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon's resignation of office. The Committee cannot help reiterating the all too patent fact that his Excellency the Viceroy has laid the Chiefs of India under a deep and special obligation by inaugurating during his tenure of office numerous movements fraught with manifold advantages to the Chiefs, not the least is the one of which the Committee's meeting is a natural sequence. The Committee have therefore, as stated above, received the news of his Excellency's determination to retire with something more than a feeling of sadness and disappointment, coming as it does at a moment, when in view of the important educational reforms, which the Committee are now considering his Excellency's support and advice would have been of incalculable value. The Committee, however, request earnestly and trust profoundly that his Excellency the Viceroy will find it compatible with his convenience to lay, before leaving India, the foundation stone of the proposed new buildings for the Daly College."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. Chauduri, I. M. S., is posted permanently to the Madras Presidency.

Mr. H. C. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, from furlough, reverts to Bengal.

Major Atkinson, Principal, Thomason Engineering College, reverts temporarily to Military Employ.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel F. H. Kelly R. E., is to officiate as a Brigade Commander vice Major-General Creagh, officiating in Command of Poona Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Ditmars, Indian Army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 10th ultimo.

Captain Smith to be Commadant, Artillery Company Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

Major Bonner to be Commandant 2nd G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel vice Shipp, deceased.

Hon. Col: Hon. Sir Arthur Martindale resigns his Commission in the 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.

Volunteer officers' decoration is conferred upon Captain Chamier, Madras Railway Volunteers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

With regard to the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association meeting 1905, an India Army order calls attention of general officers and officers commanding the Corps to the programme of the Punjab Bengal Rifle Association, which has recently been issued, regarding the rifle meeting to be held at Meerut in November. The Commander-in-Chief, who is president of the Association, invites Lieut.-Generals Commanding and general officers to afford all ranks every facility for attending the meeting.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are desirous, for the Delhi manœuvres are to be permitted to proceed to Delhi and on the conclusion of the Camp on the march to Meerut, will be granted leave to rejoin their regiments at Meerut.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE P. W. D.

INCREASED PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following Public Works Resolution has been issued :—The Government of India have for some time past realised that the small increase in the pay of 2cd and 3rd class Superintending Engineers, sanctioned in the P. W. D Resolution of the 1st March 1900, did not possess the element of finality and that a further substantial improvement in the pay of administrative grades of the P. W. D. was urgently demanded in order first to maintain that high standard of efficiency which is absolutely essential in a service controlling a vast system of State works and secondly, to check the tendency to premature retirement, so as to retain for the full term of an Indian career officers of the highest professional attainments whose life experience is of utmost value to administration.

With these objects in view the Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the following arrangements :—(a) The grade of 3cd class Chief Engineers is abolished and the scale of pay will be Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500 for 1st and 2nd classes of Chief Engineers, respectively. The distribution between the two classes will be equal, an excess of one falling in the lower class. (b) The pay of Superintending Engineers will be, 1st class Rs. 2,000, 2nd Rs. 1,750 and 3rd Rs. 1,500. The distribution between the three classes will be equal, an excess of the first falling in 2nd class and an excess of the second in the 3rd class. (c) Local allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 a month will be attached to posts of Secretary to Local Administrations. The former amounts will be drawn in addition to pay of rank by a Chief Engineer who is also a Secretary to a local Government and the latter by a Superintending Engineer when Secretary to a minor Administration. (d) The pay of the Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Department is raised from Rs. 3,000 to 3,500 a month. All changes date from the 1st Aug. and all officers, holding rank either permanent or temporary in the old third class of Chief Engineers now abolished, will from that date rank as Chief Engineers second class, permanent or temporary, as the case may be.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN DOCTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Early this morning Dr. Aitken, a partner of Dr. Schulten, Chemical Analyst, was found lying dead in his laboratory in spool of blood, which was flowing from the wound over the right temple apparently self-inflicted. A five chambered revolver was found lying beside the body. It is believed that overwork had seriously told upon the deceased who, it is believed, was a married man having his family in Germany.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BANGALORE.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 24.

In connection with the approaching Royal visit to the Province of Mysore, the Government have deputed two special officers to make the necessary arrangements for the reception. Colonel Jones, Military Secretary, will have charge of the Royal Camps and Mr. Puttana Chetty, Deputy Commissioner, will see to the general arrangements.

In the Civil and Military station, the arrangements are very backward, only a few rupees having been subscribed to the reception fund. The natives are agitating for special sanitary measures so that Bangalore may be free from any epidemics during the Royal visit here. At present the town is not free. A case of cholera, imported here from Madras has proved fatal. The Health and Plague Departments are taking all precautionary measures. Two Europeans have been attached with small-pox, one fatally

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Plague returns for past week show 1,740 deaths in all India, 1,264 being in Bombay Presidency and 476 elsewhere.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Augu, 25.

The following is the result of the mixed foursome in connection with the Poona Gymkhana Golf tournament which was played off this evening. The ground was very wet and heavy. The score of the two first couples represents good golf. Four couples failed to return scores :—

	Gross.	H'cap.	Nett.
Mrs. Fawcett..... } Col. Campbell.....	62	4 1/3	57 2/3
Mrs. Anderson..... } Colonel Carter.....	59	2/3	58 1/3
Mrs. Cant..... } Rev. Cant.....	66	7 1/3	58 2/3
Miss. Fulton..... } Capt. Kennedy.....	77	12 2/3	64 1/3
Mrs. Carter..... } Major Anderson.....	66	1/3	65 2/3
Miss Adams..... } Hon. Mr. Jenkins...	79	7	72

POONA OPEN POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

Poona open polo tournament will be held in Poona on the 28th, 29th September and 2nd and 4th October.

THE FITZGERALD COLUMN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Honorable Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhai, second son of the 1st Parsi-Baronet, in his palmy days gave to the Bombay City the beautiful and attractive Fitzgerald column which was specially ordered out from England at a very substantial cost, in memory of the late Right Honorable Sir Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, the very popular and distinguished Governor of Bombay and which was placed opposite the Money School, near the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobitalao, which leads to several main streets of the City in that quarter. It is a great pity that such a grand column should be entirely neglected for years ; for no light is supplied to its lantern and no water to its four fountains by the Municipal Authorities of the City which boasts of its motto as "Urbs Prima in Indis." It was given by the donor to be maintained in the same condition as he presented to the City for all time to come, but the condition in which it was kept is nothing but the condition of faith with the deceased donor. Short of a breach of faith with the deceased donor, the Municipality which has an annual income of a crore of Rupees, and the City Fathers who annually sanction and spend hundreds of thousands of rupees on various other objects, cannot seem to be unable to spend some hundreds a year to light the column and provide its four fountains with water, although it is in a very prominent and public place, and from near which hundreds of people and carriages pass every night and day.

Some time ago it was proposed and contemplated, that the column should be removed to some corner of the City; and the statue of a rich and influential deceased Parsi gentleman be placed on the spot, but for the timely intervention of Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha, who boldly came forward and fought tooth and nail to keep the said Fitzgerald Column in its present position and asked the Municipal Commissioner to arrange for its lighting &c. Many months have already passed since the submission of the said proposal, but nothing seems to have been done in the matter by the Municipal Authorities up to now.

It appears that as the Prince and Princess of Wales are coming to Bombay in November next, and going to stay for some days at one of the City Palaces Dr. Jehangir K. Khareghdji some days ago in the Bombay Corporation asked for a report from the Municipal Commissioner whether it was feasible to light the Fitzgerald Column with electric light and supply its fountains with water.

I submit, Sir, that the said Fitzgerald Column is an ornament to the city, and now that the Bombay City is to be lighted with electric lights for the comfort and convenience of the general public and it is also certain that about the time of the arrival in Bombay of the Prince and the Princess of Wales, grand complimentary arches will be erected near the Fitzgerald Column, the column should be completely repainted and hereafter be permanently lighted with electric light and the fountains be also repaired and water be supplied. The cost of the work will not be much with freely ; the cost of the work will not be much with the lighting of the city with electric lights. It will only be creditable to the City Fathers, but will add on account to a promise worthily fulfilled to all other accounts.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree has addressed Mr. Roberts and made a better defence for the Government of India than did Mr. Brodrick. The effectiveness of Sir Muncherjee's intervention was generally admitted and called forth exceptional praise both from Mr. Brodrick and Sir Henry Fowler ; but some people will hardly agree with the latter, member when he describes the proposed Parliament of Bengal as a great advance on the existing. It is [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

The festivities at Portsmouth and in London in honour of the French Squadron have up to the present surpassed all expectations and we have no reason, as some anticipated, to fear comparison, with the fetes at Brest and in Paris on the occasion of the visit of our fleet to French waters. And this is saying a great deal. Brest was superb and, perhaps, we might have fallen short of all that was done there for the British sailor, had it not been for one thing. Needless to say I refer to the part taken by his Majesty in the remarkable events that have been taking place this week at the principal naval station of these Isles and therefore of the whole world. As the rapprochement of which the Brest and Portsmouth visits are the outcome was initiated by the King, so the magnificent success of our welcome to the gallant Admiral Caillard is chiefly due to the Sovereign who has inspired the whole nation with his own enthusiasm for the "entente cordiale." What Portsmouth has done and is doing would be done by any other port on our coast, and is almost a pity that Admiral Caillard on his way back could not "look in" at some of our other great naval stations. It would give our neighbours across the Channel an assurance that the feelings of friendship exhibited at Portsmouth and in London are common to all parts of the country. But to judge from the comments of the French Press such an assurance is not really needed. We are, as the King says, friends and we intend to remain so. It is interesting and not altogether unflattering to our "amour propre" to see how the special correspondents seat over from Paris to describe the fetes are altering some of their views about us. "The English are" says the representative of the "Petit Parisien" "is of a rather cold temperament, but when he lets himself go he does so with a vengeance : and this is just as true of public as of private life. No nation is more reserved, more self-contained, but when once the Englishman's sympathy has been won, it can be counted upon. This same correspondent has been to the music-halls and found there as everywhere else confirmation of his impression gathered in conversation with a naval officer, to whom he was talking last night in the smoking-room of his hotel—namely that "no nation in the world is more admired and respected by the English than the French." Some of us knew this long before the "entente cordiale" and even when the Commons quarrelled as in the case of Fashoda we never lost our respect for the French. What the "Petit Parision" correspondent says is confirmed by the very able journalist who is representing the "Figaro" at Portsmouth. The Prince of Wales has taken a prominent part in this week's doings and two nights ago presided at the dinner given by the Admiralty to the French officers. I will quote one or two sentences in his own language. It would weaken their force to translate them. "Les officiers Français paraissaient etonnes" he said "de l'impetueuse rayonnante de ce discours de Pheritier du trone." Again "A plusieurs reprises le rire illuminee de sourires du Prince de Galles en constant le discours du Sir John Fisher, le voir aussi repondre le refrain chante par l'amiral Fisher 'for he is (sic) a Jolly Good Fellow' et le chanter lui-meme avec les trois cents officiers presents. Nous n'avons pas idee de cela chez nous ! Un prince heritir chanter dans un banquet officier in refrain populaire en choeur comme les camarader ! Serait-ce nous qui serions les gourmes et les guindes ?" Well if the "entente cordiale" had done nothing else than extracted this confession that we are not a nation of "gourmes" and "guindes it would not have been in vain. In his speech at the banquet given to the French officers the King expressed the hope that the visit would emphasise the good feeling that exists between our countries. "I am persuaded" he added "that the principal advantage of it will be the maintenance of peace between us." As an example of how Frenchmen regard the hospitalities it is our privilege to extend to their countrymen, I need only refer to the article in the "Republique Francaise" which expresses its sentiments of profound gratitude for the enthusiastic welcome and the exquisitely cordial reception given to the French officers in London. It could not have been supposed, it says, that the popular enthusiasm would reach such bounds, that the demonstrations would be so spontaneous and so warm. "Following the King" the noble example," remarks the "Republique," "everyone in Great Britain is taking part in the festivities. Parliament itself has broken with its usual reserve. It is the first time, that the two Houses have given evidence in such a manner of their feelings towards a friendly country. It is even the first time, we believe that they have made a demonstration of this nature. How could we not be touched in France by such a movement of unanimous goodwill. Before thinking of the consequences which the Anglo-French entente may have abroad, we simply address to our neighbours to-day our most sincere thanks." There is one and only one discordant note. That comes from M. Henri Rochefort who has reason to be grateful to this country if any body has. The European situation, he somewhat cynically says, is too grave to be settled by a mere handshake. The writer asks whether, if trouble arises between France and Germany, England would be with France, and says : "If the answer is 'Yes,' then the Anglo-French accord is an alliance of great value : but if the answer is 'No,' then the entente cordiale is of no appreciable value to France."

THE SITUATION IN BENGAL.

John Bull may not be the stupidly conservative and irretrievably pigheaded old gentleman that some of his friends try to make out, but there is no denying that he is acutely sensitive to anything that affects his breeches pocket. Until a telegram from India, a few days ago, informed us that the people of Bengal threaten to boycott British manufactures if the Partition scheme is persisted in, scarcely anybody here paid the smallest attention to the agitation now fiercely raging in the Lower Provinces. Now, there is considerable interest in the subject and on every hand one meets with people who are desirous of finding out what are the real merits of the case. The fact that Mr. Herbert Roberts obtained permission within two days of the prorogation to move the adjournment of the House of Commons to call attention to the question as a matter of grave urgency and that his action seemed to be welcome to the Government speaks volumes for the impression that the movement in Bengal has at last made in this country. Apart from the loaded pistol argument which the opponents of partition are making use of, there is naturally in a country like this a good deal of sympathy with people who object to the removal of the old landmarks. We can all easily imagine what an outcry there would be from Berwick-on-Tweed to Land's End if the Government of the day induced the Sovereign to make an order in Council transfering Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire to Scotland. Such a Government would be swept away in a day and the monarchy itself would be ex remely lucky if it survived the cataclysm. That being so, the English people, although it suspends its judgment until it is in possession of fuller knowledge, is by no means disposed to brush aside the protests of such meetings as were held in Calcutta a few days ago as of no importance. Mr. Brodrick for one although he necessarily stands by the Government of India does not attempt to belittle the unpopularity of the much condemned measure. In reply to one of the questions put by Mr. Herbert Roberts on Tuesday the Secretary of State observed :—"I am aware that there is great anxiety about this questions. I hope the publication of the Resolution may have some effect in allaying that anxiety and I have no doubt the Viceroy will do what he can to make the change acceptable to the population concerned." There were not many of the Opposition who failed to rise—the assent of a minimum of 40 members is required in such cases—when Mr. Roberts asked permission to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the resolution of the Government of India with reference to the Partition of Bengal, published in the Parliamentary papers delivered to members this morning, and the serious situation created in Bngal by this decision." Mr. Brodrick in his speech seemed to imply that he was glad of an opportunity of discussing the question ; at all events, he could have easily arranged for someone on his own side of the House to put down a blocking-notice, a device now frequently, indeed too frequently resorted to, to prevent inconvenient discussions and to protect the Government when in a tight place. Mr. Roberts notwithstanding his advanced views is an exceedingly mild mannered man and his speech was as temperately worded as could be wished. For instance, he did not call the Viceroy a double-dyed autocrat or ask if his Excellency really wished to bring about another Mutiny. Perhaps, his strongest remark was that the partition scheme is the culmination of a number of measures which have been the means of alienating to some extent the affections of the Indian people towards our rule and weakening their confidence in those who govern them. On another point everyone will agree with Mr. Roberts. It is most unfortunate that this quarrel between the Viceroy and Bengal should have become so acute when the Heir Apparent is preparing for his tour through India. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree answered Mr. Roberts and made a better defence for the Government of India than did Mr. Brodrick. The effectiveness of Sir Muncherjee's intervention was generally admitted and called forth exceptional praise both from Mr. Brodrick and Sir Henry Fowler ; but some people will hardly agree with the latter, member when he describes the proposed Parliament of Bengal as a great advance on the existing. It is [illegible]

MR. LOUIS SINCLAIR'S REFORMING ZEAL.

We ought to be thankful that we have Mr. Louis Sinclair, the Conservative member for the Romford division of Essex, to keep us all right as far as he is allowed to do so. On the eve of the prorogation he gave notice of a whole crop of questions that he intends (circumstances permiting) to bring before the House of Commons next Session (1) Minister of Commerce and Industry,—That, in the opinion of this House, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Industry, of Cabinet rank, in place of an obsolete Board of Trade, is expedient in the commercial interest of the country. (2) Minister of Justice,—That, in the opinion of this House, the appointment of a Minister of Justice, in place of the Home Office, which has to deal with factories and workshops and trade, in addition to performing the functions of Minister of the Interior, is expedient in the best interest of the country. (3) Government Departments (Re-arrangement),—That, in the opinion of this House, the functions performed by the various Government Departments should be abolished ; and that new Ministries, where necessary should be created in the place of obsolete and inoperative Offices, which are expensive and practically useless to the country. (4) British Consular Service,—To call attention to the Report of the Departmental Committee on the British Consular Service ; and to move a Resolution." Mr. Balfour, whose legislative output during the past session has been so exiguous, must regard Mr. Louis Sinclair's programme as, if not an affront, at least a reproach. In the general election which comes before next year and Mr. Louis Sinclair should happen not to be re-elected we shall know what we have lost.

INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTIST CONFERENCE.

I have just had a visit from Dr. John Pollen who has been attending the conference at Boulogne of Esperantists. He is more than satisfied with the success of the affair and predicts a great future for the new universal language. The numbers who attended have been exaggerated in some of the papers, but there were about 3,000 members, not bad for a new idea. What seems to have struck Dr. Pollen most was the performance in Esperanto of one of Moliere's plays by performers each belonging to different nationalities. Dr. Pollen has the following letter in to-day's "Times" :—

"As president of the British Esperantist Association, I trust you will allow me to say a few words with reference to your leading article of August 8 on Esperanto. Your remarks have not given any offence to the Congress, but have been read by members of my Association here with amazement, not unmixed with amusement. You are labouring under a misapprehension. We Esperantists are not day-dreamers, as you imagine, nor are we suffering from any form of midsummer madness. We have never dreamt of introducing nor are we attempting to introduce a universal language. All we hope to accomplish is the acceptance of a common auxiliary or neutral tongue capable of being learnt and used, with the minimum expenditure of time and trouble by persons of different nationalities for purposes of intercommunication. Dr. Zamenhoff has, after years of labour, evolved a medium of intercourse which has proved, not merely tolerably but completely satisfactory at this Congress. As I talked in Esperanto with members of the 20 different nationalities assembled here I could not distinguish them by their accent and pronunciation from my own fellow-countrymen. They understood me and I followed them without any difficulty whatsoever. This is, as you say, a fact not to be explained away. There was no sacrifice of the finer shades of meaning nor was there anything left to be surmised or eked out by gesture, facial display, or intonation. This new neutral language can convey the finest shades of meaning in the most marvellously expressive manner, and the speaker can express the tenderest sentiments or indulge in imprecations out-Heroding Herod at pleasure. Nevertheless, Esperantists have not the slightest intention of sacrificing the characteristics of the genius of any language to general comprehensibility. The study of Esperanto will not prevent, but may help, the study of other languages, and it is not intended to supersede or do away with any. Esperanto is to be to Europe what Hindustani was, and is, to India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J F Graham-B Cov
Mr E N Hell B Cov
Mr J S C Davis B Cov
Mr C A Colyer, B
Mr J D Stuart B
Mr H E Pellereau B
Mr P Moore B
Mr B Parkes B
Mr W A C Sisson B
Mr S M Fielding B
Mr J H Bakewell M
Mr B E Gibson Bo Cov
Major H B Rattray D S O 45 Sikhs
Capt G A Strahan 89 Punj
Capt F A F Barnardo I M S
Lieut C L D H Whitaker 18 Inf

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J Fisher D S O I M S B 2 mo furl
Major J R C Colvin B 10 days' furl
Major J S Lumsden I M S B 3 days' furl
Mr J E Pullimore B Cov ex-Insurgency camp to Jan 3 1906
Mr H L Stephenson B Cov 4 days' furl
Mr J H W Klug B 2 mo M C
Mr J H Monk-Smith B 6 mo M C
Mr G H Streatfield B 1 week's furl
Capt J W Cornwall I M S M 1 mo furl
Mr L C Miller M Cov furl to March 15 1906
Mr R S Paterson M special leave commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr A T Mackenzie M 3 mo M C
Mr W Child Bo 3 mo M C
Col H S Fitz Gerald A A G Poona Dist 2 mo
Capt A Northen A S C attached 9 F G 3 mo M C
Capt R M Mackenzie I M S privilege leave commuted and extended by 4 mo M C
Lieut C T C Plowden 23 P privilege leave converted into 6 mo combined leave
Lieut G P Morris 30 Lrs 2 mo M C
Lieut G Henderson 38 C I H 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col H S Fitz Gerald A A G Poona Dist
Lieut Col W A B Deane's 31 Punj
Lieut Col G Bowring 18 Inf
Lieut Col R A Kentlewell 1 Raipoot I
Major F Wyville Thomson I M S
Major R de L Faunce 26 Lrs
Capt A A McHarg B E
Capt C L S Sutton Browne D S O 60 Cokr's R
Capt C S Fellows 108 Inf
Capt C C Fenner 39 Sind R
Capt A R B Shuttleworth S T C
Capt B Hawkes 1 Brahmans
Capt A de Costa 35 Sind R
Lieut C K Crookshank 34 Sikh Prs
Lieut C H Tyrrell 25 Punj
Lieut T A A Wilson 4 Cav
Lieut R C Jackson 13 G R
Lieut R A Maude 26 Punj
Lieut J St A King 5 Cav

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA AUG. 23.

TO DAY before Mr. A Lewis, Sessions Judge the bribery case against Hari Bhaskar, Mamlatdar of Karad, and Sakharam Umraj Gowkar again came on for hearing. Mr. [illegible] for the Crown and Mr. [illegible] for the defence. [illegible] while Mr. [illegible]

"RECENT EVENTS IN INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your outspoken and very sensible leader of Tuesday on the Viceroy's resignation ought to commend itself to all right thinking men. When your Bori Bunder contemporary indulges in fulsome flattery of its idol, and is vituperative and abusive of poor Mr. Brodrick, Lord Kitchener and all others who have had the misfortune to differ from the "Superior Purzon", it is something of a relief to find a journal of the stamp, ability and reputation of the "Bombay Gazette" standing up for fairness and justice and showing up mountains made out of molehills. I beg you would turn over the pages of your Bombay contemporary, the "Hindi Punch" which has during this Curzon-Kitchener controversy caricatured in more than a dozen pithy, humorous and telling cartoons the various phases of it with marked ability, discretion and moderation. One skit that appeared in its issue of last Sunday exactly depicts the situation in advance that was disclosed to the India Press by wires from Simla on Sunday night. The paper takes as its text an extract from the "Bombay Gazette" of Thursday the 17th instant in which mention is made about the result of the Military Championship Tournament between Tiger and Gipsy Smith and bases a very funny and witty skit on it. Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener (who is nicknamed as the "Tiger of Simla") are in the dress worn for a boxing bout, Lord Curzon being shown as entirely worsted, his eyes and forehead all swollen and bound with a bandage marked "modifications" while his one hand is in a sling and the other wearing a boxing glove marked "Dual Control." Lord Kitchener, the victor, looks complacently and with a self-satisfied air on his rival standing in a position as if still ready to give his rival a few more hard knocks if he is willing to show fight again. I think the present situation is very well hit off in this cartoon.—Yours, &c.,

August, 25. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It looks as if Lord Curzon's well-wishers are overdoing their work of sympathetic deference about his services, at this rate they must not be surprised to hear that his lordship has succumbed to the already over wrought strain by reading these touching notices. There is no denying the fact that he has stood bravely by India and her vital interests and when a time came, he would not take anything "lying down," not even from his superiors—he—boldly faced them—not once but twice—and then he had to surrender to authority, or to resign. This latter he has now done. It was a great blunder that he ever pressed for the appointment of General Barrow, especially so soon after the knotty point between him and Lord Kitchener was settled so amicably. Lord Curzon when he found that he was opposed tooth and nail by higher authority at home, should have quietly resigned and left the country just as several members of the Bombay Civil Service did when on two occasions they were superseded by Sir Charles Ollivant and Sir James Monteath. They found that it was absolutely useless to try and get any satisfaction and so they very wisely, but silently quitted this "land of regrets" for ever ! Lord Curzon might have remained in India at least for the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, but fate has settled it the other way.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1905

The tenders for the new Bombay Port Trust Loan of 35 lakhs were opened yesterday :—

Tenders amounting to Rs. 29,68,500 at and over Rs. 104-7-0 were accepted in full.

The balance of the Loan, Rs. 5,31,500, was distributed pro rata amongst those who tendered at Rs. 104-6-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 104-10-3. The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 63,68,000.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BATTING AVERAGES.

(COMPILED UP TO AUGUST 24.)

	No of runs.	Times not out.	Highest Scores.	Total runs.	Average.
Mr H E Harrington..	3	2	28*	47	47
Mr H Cheetham	6	2	12	47	11–3
R L F Lanyon	3	..	33	73	24–1
Mr A H S Aston	4	..	26	99	22–1
Mr E E Coombs	4	..	42	87	21–3
Mr S N Powell.....	3	..	20	100	20
Mr J L Ainsworth ..	6	..	31	44	16
Mr J A C Kiddle	10	..	37	157	15–7
Mr E Priestley	3	..	23	41	13–2
Mr C L Burns	4	..	31	52	13
Mr M E Nigel Jones	3	..	26	90	11–2
H D F Vines, R I M L	7	..	22	66	9–3

lon of this character in years gone by which roused equally strong feeling, but had eventbeen completely successful. (Hear, hear.) In sing this scheme Lord Curzon knew perfectly that he was playing an almost unpopular role that 's great extent of opposition would voked, but he was impelled by a great of duty. (Hear, hear.) He respected the res and patriotism of the people of Bengal, who ded the memorial against the scheme, but alled to see how all the evil effects enumerated so to be brought about by the mere administrative anisation of a province which had become too to be managed as a single area. (Cheers.) He ot believe the question of cost concerned would legard as any great obstacle to the proposal. It very well to talk of the feeling of the community what about the rights of the ones f (Cheers.)

motion calling for interference with a parate scheme, of Lord Curzon's policy was ulated to do mischief and cause people to get ted over a scheme which perhaps they did understand, and the future of which they ainly could not unravel. (Hear, hear.) The hon. leman who moved the adjournment was a advocate of devolution; but here was a great me of devolution. (Hear, hear.) He urged , whatever party was in power, Indian questions ld be outside the pale of party politics, and d members to weigh well the effect of their on on the people of India. (Hear, hear.)

r. Brodrick thought the speech just delivered ld have a very strong effect on the judgment of House. The hon. member had taken a statesalike view of the difficulties they were now dis- ing. (Hear, hear.) He would not like to trans motion as being dictated by any party feeling— ar, hear)—because the hon member who moved it s undoubtedly within his rights in considering s a question so great in its importance to India. so wide in its effect was one which Parliament ht to consider, and as to which he had a right ask for a satisfactory reply. (Hear, hear.) s fact that papers on that subject were only pubhad two days ago was not one in the slightest ect to any wish to escape the control or criticism Parliament. He was glad to have the opportunity saying a few words in reply to the hon. member, o moved the adjournment, and he did not wish minimise the importance of the subject. He did think the Government of India could be accused endeavouring either to minimise its importance or settle it with undue haste. The Viceroy and his leagues had been engaged in considering the nation in Bengal for a considerable period, and d been so engaged before; in December 1903 they t forward for discussion a scheme which was blished, and the main points of which had been produced for the convenience of the House in the pers placed before members on the previous day.

1854, Lord Dalhousie described the burden which ll upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as one that was more than any mortal man could bear, th at time the population of Bengal was 40,000,000, was now approximately 78,000,000. They must id to this enormous increase in the population the eat progress in official attention to the minutest tails of administration, the improved communiation between the different parts of the province, e development of industries the spread of edu- ation the great growth of municipalities, the now rges of sanitation and police. He would underto say that, in the 50 years; which had passed nce Lord Dalhousie had given his opinion of the mand which the work that had to be done made pon the time, the energy, and the ability the Lieutenant-Governor, the burden had me 10 times more arduous than before. (Hear, ear.) For one thing. It had been found that is physically impossible for the Lieutenantovernor to visit the greater part of the province, hich he controlled even once during his five years f office. Accordingly, the present Viceroy of India ad come to the conclusion that so great an aggrega- on of humanity could not be properly administered y one individual. After prolonged consideration he Viceroy proposed in Dec. 1903, a scheme for the econstitution of the Provinces. It proposed to educe the population of Bengal from 78.5.0.000 to 0,000,000. That scheme evoked a great deal of riticism, between Dec. 1903 and Feb. 1905 when the mended scheme which was now to be acted upon as placed before the India Office by the Viceroy. his Excellency visited the places chiefly involved n the reconstitution. The objections which had been raised and the opinions collected from various uthorities with regard to the first scheme had not marked effect upon that scheme, but an effect which the House would desire, of rendering it more onsistent, not only with public opinion, but with rogress in the direction which the Viceroy himself esired to go. The first scheme left Bengal with a opulation of 60 500,000. The new scheme further educed that limit to 54,000,000. Of these the Mahomedans were 9 000,000 and the Hindoos 42,000,000. t handed over to Assam a population which would ring up the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam to 31,000,000, of whom 18 000 000 would be Mahomedans and 12,000 000 Hindoo. The new proince would be in all respects on a par with the old province in regard to status. The Viceroy's proposal was to give the new province a Legislative Council with a Lieutenant-Governor, to give it freedom from h Revenue Board of Bengal by appointing a financial commission of its own to give it the same facili ies for education and practically, to found with an adequate commercial outlet in the port of Chittagong a province which need be second to none in India except that of old Bengal. He noticed that in all the criticism of the scheme the fact that there was an over whelming case for a change was admitted on all sides. The question was—had the Viceroy chosen the best means of making it? There was no doubt that the disruption of social and linguistic ties by the division was a considerable one, but those who looked at it coolly here had reason to doubt whether the representations that this disrupt on of ties involved also an effect on the intellectual and material progress of the population to be transferred could be sustained. The Viceroy and his colleagues had fully considered the objections that might be urged and their decision had been made not without knowledge of the opposition that would be roused. Their conclusion had been the result of anxious thought and deliberation and they held that the remedy they had proposed was the only feasible remedy. The hon. member thought that, by establishing a Governor, like the Governor of Madras and of Bombay, and of giving him a Council they might at the same time have relieved the Lieutenant-Governor and met the sentiment of the people of Bengal. The view of the Viceroy and his colleagues was that the establishment of a Governor and Council would have failed in its object, and he thought it would be difficult to argue that, because Madras, with 42 000 000 of inhabitants, was well administered by a Governor and Council, therefore, by merely instituting a Governor and Council they could make their organisation sufficient for a province with 78 000 000 inhabitants, who were constantly increasing. It was difficult to find an alternative to the scheme of the Government of India, a scheme in which substantial improvements and modifications had been made and which had been placed on a firm basis. He commended the scheme to the acceptance of the House on the ground that it was necessary to take action and that, after prolonged consideration, the Government of India had taken the line of least resistance with a view to greater efficiency. The conviction of those responsible for the scheme in India was that the population to be transferred would find that their sentiments had been fully considered that their interests would not suffer, and that their prospects of development would be increased when they had greater opportunities of personal oversight by the Government which was to control them. He thought they must be content with the general statement which had been put before them a statement which showed that every detail of this question had been carefully considered by those on the spot, which gave them an assurance that the action taken was one for which the time was ripe and which, it might be would result in the increased prosperity of the great population without in any way impairing its homogeneity or its sentiments. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. Norton urged that the operation of this order should be postponed because until yesterday they knew nothing of the details of the scheme propounded by the Governm nt of India. It had been practically sprung on the House and they found, not only that the people of India protested against it, but the whole Anglo-Indian Press were in sympathy with the native population. The Secretary of State said there was no alternative scheme, but the first part of the paper which had been placed before the House was full of schemes devised by former Governments of India and placed before the home Government.

Sir H. Fowler said he was indebted to his hon. friend for initiating this discussion on a question which was exciting a considerable amount of public attention, and no doubt, public feeling. In this country a great deal of feeling was caused by a proposal to alter a boundary and transfer an area from one county to another, and if the Indian inhabitants of Bengal had some amount of sentimental feeling on this question it ought to be considered and respected. (Hear, hear.) There was one point upon which he was perfectly clear, and that was that the present system could not go on—there must be a change. He did not dispute that the Government had given protracted consideration to the subject, and that the Viceroy had endeavoured to obtain expressions of local opinion, but the information that he had was very limited. Beyond the speech of the right hon. gentleman and the able speech of the hon. member for Bethnal Green the House did not know what arguments were used on either side or what was the view of the India Office. Despatches there, no doubt, had been and reasons of course were given by the Indian Government for the course taken and it would be well if the house had knowledge of these matters. Personally he should not take part in a division for he was not confident that the Indian Government had arrived at a right conclusion, he had always contended that the supremacy of Parliament should be cherished in relation to Indian affairs, and therefore the house should have full information, he hoped there would not be a division. It might convey a false impression, and above all things he deprecated the introduction of Indian affairs into party controversy. (Hear, hear.) The wiser course would be to lay full information before Parliament, and he had little doubt that the ultimate judgment of the house would be in harmony with the view taken by the Government of India.

Mr. Brodrick said he would communicate at once with the Government and would publish all he could to elucidate the question.

Mr. Herbert Roberts by the leave of the house withdrew his motion.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday 30th August 1905 at 1-15 p m (weather permitting)

1 Tent Pegging—Horses and Ponies

2 Jumping Competition—Horses and Ponies

3 Lloyd Lindsay (Ladies Nomination)—Horses and Ponies

Heats of four gentlemen each carrying a cocoanut will ride a given course to where ladies are standing dismount run and place cocoanut on post while syce holds pony. Lady to knock cocoanut off post with polo ball; as soon as gentleman's cocoanut has knocked off cocoanut he may mount and ride home. Shortest time to win. Chatties may be used instead of cocoanuts. If gentleman breaks chattie before cocoanut is on post he is disqualified.

4 Ladies' Flat Race—To ride in and out of stakes out and home, any rider touching or displacing stake to be disqualified. Heats to be 10 yards apart each way.

5 Balaclava Melee—Horses and Pony Ponies. Competitors will assemble dismounted; each will be provided with a cap and a bolster; each competitor will endeavour on the word attack to knock off his opponent's cap. No artificial means allowed for keeping cap on. If four or more entries competition will be divided into two teams

6 Horse Scurry—Unless four or more entries this event will not be included.

7 Pony Scurry.

8 Tent Pegging should be sent to the Hon'ble A. Rollo Read by first Tuesday. The Committee will be obliged if competitor will enter as many events as possible.

N.B.—Events are open to animals over 14-1 only.

Pony events to be open to 14-1 and under.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 5.—The Tokio correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on August 4:—The utterances attributed to M. Witte and M. de Martens with reference to the conference are treated by the Japanese Press as idle rumours incidental to the occasion. The leading papers say that Japan's course is clear and admits of no deviation. She will simply formulate her terms, and in the event of their rejection will prosecute the war more vigorously than ever.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper says:—Colourless is not pessimistic comment is all that the Press vouchsafes to M. Witte's mission. The newspapers devote more attention to Anglo-Russian relations than to peace. The "Novoe Vremya," however, discovers a link between the two and claims that Great Britain is seeking to intimidate Russia into accepting Japan's terms by sending a fleet to the Baltic, and cynically announces another Hull incident. The "Rus" on the other hand, declares that Russia's relations with foreign Powers, and notably with England, are satisfactory, and the "Slovo, just revived, argues frankly for an understanding with England, which is sure Germany has been doing her best to prevent.

M. Gaston Leroux, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" telegraphs:—It is generally considered certain that the peace negotiations will be broken off at the very beginning. There is no longer any hope of peace, because it is no longer desired. Apart from the indiscretions which still confirm that opinion, further evidence in favour of it is found in the diplomatic change that has taken place at the meetings of the Council of Ministers presided over by the Czar. They are organising the liberty to be granted to-morrow which will permit them to continue the war to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACE DELEGATES AT PORTSMOUTH.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.—The correspondent of the "Times" at Portsmouth, telegraphing yesterday says:—The formal reception of the peace envoys at the naval dockyard, which will be the seat of a conference fraught with such momentous interest, has just taken place in the presence of representatives of the Press of the world and many privileged spectators. Admiral Meads at 10 o'clock paid an official visit to the "Mayflower," in which were the Russian plenipotentiaries, and afterwards to the "Dolphin" in which were the Japanese, and then returned to the landing-stage, which was hung with flags and there awaited the arrival of the distinguished guests of the Republic.

Shortly, amid an Ambassadorial salute of 19 guns came an admiral's launch bringing the Russian envoys. M. Witte stepped ashore first, towering above all, yet bowed with the heavy responsibility of seeking to regain in the Council chamber what has been lost on the battlefield. He was followed by Baron Rosen, whose misconception of the real strength of the Japanese spirit was so curiously combined with sympathy and good feeling for the Japanese people. In the suite attracted much attention M. de Martens, the great jurist and mouthpiece of M. Witte, M. Plancon Foreign Secretary to the Viceroy Alexieff, who when Charge d'Affaires at Pekin made those famous demands on China in the spring of 1903 regarding Manchuria which were so vehemently denied as fabrications and so immediately admitted as true, and his predecessor in the office of Foreign Secretary at Port Arthur, M. Korostovetz, who in November 1900 signed at Port Arthur on behalf of Admiral Alexeieff the first Manchurian agreement with China—also representative of the Mukden Viceroy, Tseng-cai. From the Russians the figure of M. Pokotiloff Russian Minister at Pekin, was missing. He has not yet arrived, but will be in time to give the advantage of his immense knowledge of recent Far Eastern history to the conference.

Again an Ambassadorial salute announced the arrival of the Japanese plenipotentiaries. Baron Komura looked well and bore himself with much dignity, accompanying him was his distinguished suite, conspicuous among them Mr. Denison, the American trusted adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office whose services to his adopted country have been so generously recognised by every Japanese, and Col. Ochibano, who in his capacity of translator of military literature during the war attached to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai's army headquarters at Pao-ting-fu. The envoys and their suites assembled in the Peace Conference building and were afterwards formally received by Mr Mclane, the Governor of New Hampshire.

M. Witte, to an interview, says a "Reuter" telegram, said that he was more than ever animated with the desire to do all in his power to conclude peace, but that all would depend on what the Japanese expected to obtain. "However," he said, "I will leave nothing unattempted to reach the desired object, and in case of failure the world will judge upon whom the responsibility shall rest."

JAPANESE PEACE TERMS.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing yesterday said:—As I cabled yesterday Baron Komura has come armed with two sets of terms for presentation to M. Witte, the Czar's Envoy—one for immediate acceptance the other for ultimate presentation should the war be allowed to continue, the first of these, which may be termed the Japanese minimum, makes no demand for a cession of territory beyond the island of Sakhalin but claims an indemnity of £150,000,000. These are the two outstanding points. Should, however, these proposals be rejected the alternative demands are of so humiliating a character that their acceptance by Russia is only conceivable in the event of the utter annihilation of her forces in the field. They include an enormous indemnity and the cession of territory which shall form the foundation of a huge Japanese Empire on the continent of Eastern Asia together with the surrender of Vladivostok and the coal mines of Siberia. It is stated that these proposals were communicated to Mr. Roosevelt in the private interview which took place between the the President and Baron Komura on the Mayflower prior to the arrival of the Russian Envoys, and that it was through knowledge of these demands which explained the momentous pessimism regarding the outcome of the conference under which he laboured, but which has since been modified.

FIRST MEETING OF PEACE ENVOYS.

Thursday, Aug 10.—By agreement the first sitting of the Commissioners was held at 10 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 9. The verandah of the hotel was thronged with visitors awaiting the departure of the plenipotentiaries, says a "Reuter" despatch, Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, with Mr. Adatoi, Secretary, started at five minutes to 10, followed shortly by Baron von Rosen and M. Witte, who left by a side entrance leading direct to their apartments, which are situated in an annexe.

Upon their arrival at the Navy Yard the two parties were met by a naval guard at the gate, which escorted them to the Navy iGeneral Store. The guard will be mounted outside this building during the entire session of the envoys.

M. Sato, on behalf of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, subsequently issued the following official statement:—To-day's meeting was informal and was for the purpose of settling the method of procedure. It was decided that the formal meetings should commence to-morrow morning. Meetings will be held twice a day, the morning sitting half from half past nine, A.M. to half-past 12 P.M. and in the afternoon from three to half-past five or six P.M., subject to any modifications which may be agreed upon later. No serious business was transacted at this morning's session.

It was learned that, after entering the Conference room M. Witte and Baron Komura exchanged compliments, the latter using his secretary as interpreter, as neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira are very familiar with French, while M. Witte reads but does not speak English. After this formality the Envoys exchanged credentials. No business was done except the exchange of credentials and the arrangement of the programme for future sessions. The first meeting lasted about one hour. The credentials were found entirely satisfactory.

In reply to questions after their return to the hotel, one of the plenipotentiaries said:—"The meeting was entirely satisfactory so far as it went. Provided all goes well, we will get down to business to-morrow's meeting. The terms were not discussed at to-day's meeting. All the plenipotentiaries and President Roosevelt have known from the outset that the plenipotentiaries of both Governments came clothed with plenary powers and the anxiety on this subject was never shared by the envoys on either side."

It may be remarked that the expression "the credentials were exchanged" does not tell the full story. Only M. Witte presented his whole were satisfactory. Baron Komura explained the contents of his credentials, and offered to send for a copy in mediately, M. Witte assured him that there was no need to delay the meeting, and that the official copy could be brought to-morrow, and that the Japanese envoy's verbal account indicated that his credentials were entirely satisfactory.

Some comment was aroused among the guests at the Wentworth Hotel when it became known that the Russian credentials has been examined, and the Japanese had not presented theirs. There is however, official authority for the statement that Baron Komura was entirely sincere in his understanding that there would be no formalities, and that it was therefore unnecessary for him to bring his official credentials to the meeting. There are clear indications that the incident was due to a misunderstanding, which was not unnatural in view of the informality with which the preliminaries of the meeting were arranged. The envoys themselves are so well satisfied that the powers of both are satisfactory that they regard the exchange of credentials as a practically completed formality.

The envoys have agreed that English and French shall be used jointly and that the official minutes of the meetings shall be recorded in both languages.

M. Mabokeff has been entrusted with the writing of the minutes.

In a later despatch, it is stated that Baron Komura and M. Witte sent to each other in the afternoon their plenipotentiary powers for examination. It is not known that any objection has arisen on either side.

JAPAN'S TERMS PRESENTED.

August 11.—The second meeting of the Peace Conference at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) was held yesterday. "Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs:—

Immediately after the gathering in the Conference room had exchanged a few complimentary words partly in French and partly in Japanese, M. Witte produced a diplomatic note addressed to the Japanese Plenipotentiaries in connection with their failure to produce their credentials at yesterday's (Wednesday's) noteworthy meeting. The Japanese raising no objections, this note was incorporated in the permanent records of the Conference. The official exchange of the credentials then took place. It was largely a matter of form as each side had previously the opportunity of examining them.

A somewhat general discussion followed, in which the best spirit was manifested. It was agreed, that Baron Komura should immediately present the Japanese terms, and M. Witte promised to give the earliest possible reply. It was arranged that all formal communications should be made in writing. On the proposition of the Japanese envoys, at the very end of the morning session, Baron Komura himself handed the momentous document, duplicated in French and Russian, to M. Witte, who thrust the papers in his inside pocket, and the session was declared adjourned at 12.45, after lasting two hours. The Envoys then repaired to the lunch room in the Naval Stores Building. The session was of a most friendly character. The Plenipotentiaries and their Secretaries chatting on opposite sides of a large table.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE AUG 8

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt and Brevet Major E Crawley to be Major vice the Hon H G Heneage D S O retired pay Supernumerary Capt B Macnaghten to be captain vice E Crawley

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

Capt and Brevet Major J McC Steele is seconded for service on the Staff Supernumerary Lieut H M Pryce-Jones to be lieutenant to complete establishment Second Lieut S J Burton to be lieutenant vice the Hon M V B Breit M V O seconded

LINE BATTALIONS

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—The seconding for service on the Staff of Capt H E P Nash bears date May 16 1905 instead of as notified in the Gazette of June 23 1905

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—The seconding for service on the Staff of Capt H E P Nash bears date May 16 1905 instead of as notified in the Gazette of June 23 1905

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Supernumerary Capt A C Annesley to captain in succession to Major N B McMahon D S O who holds a Staff appointment

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt H de W Weldon retired on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 501 Royal Warrant Oct 25 1900 Second Lieut P H Creagh to be lieutenant vice T Fewen seconded

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut C J Burke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Supernumerary Lieut O N Segrave to be lieutenant vice C J Burke

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut J Y Greenwood resigns his commission

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut W P B Frazer from 3rd batt The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut J L Weston seconded

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—Capt B F B Hitchcock is seconded for service on the Staff

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf)—Second Lieut B F Holmes a Court to be lieutenant vice C H Cautley seconded

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut A H Hooper to be captain vice H N Blackeney D S O promoted Supernumerary Lieut B H Telfordl-White to be lieutenant vice A H Hooper

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major G N Prendergast retires on retired pay Second Lieut M L S Clements to be lieutenant vice W N Austin appointed Adjutant

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt G S G Crawfurd D S O is seconded for service on the the Staff

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut R C Dobbs is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

The 13th Brigade the(Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Capt A L Norrie Smith D S O to be captain vice R W Gillespie resigned

COMMANDS AND SAFF

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J T Johnston from Royal Act to be an assistant-general and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY

The appointment of the instruction gunnery first and second class notified in the Gazette of July 28 1905 bears date June 1 1905 and not as there instated

INSPECTION AND EXPERIMENTAL STAFF

The appointment of the superintendent and assistants of experiments notified in the Gazette of July 28 1905 and not as therein stated

NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Assist Comptroller of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut-Col F H Arnold is retir.d from the Army

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The undermentioned Staff nurses resign then appointments:—Miss E M Walby Miss A M Denny

BREVET

Lieut Col J H Cowan R E to be colonel

MEMORANDA

Col J Davidson on vacating his appointment on the Staff is placed on half-pay; Major W H P Power Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) is granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel while commanding the Commonwealth Military Forces in Queensland; Honorary Capt H McDermott The East Surrey Regt is granted the honorary rank of major

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Sur-Major A B Wade M B to be surgeon-lieutenant colonel

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 7.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—Captain Edward Pitcairn Jones C B has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet viz:—Sidney Frank Cooper Herbert William Couch Hugh Windsor Fiesehi Henegge Henry Burt James Mansergh Walker Andrew S. John O'Neill Stanley George Nancarrow Hubert Drew Bishop Harry John A. Johnson White Ronald Gartly Morton Edward Leopold Dyke Acland Reginald Arthur Lee Arthur Chichester Boxer Francis Chatterley Hayden William Henry Griffin Barry Hocken Charles Thomas Morgan William Jordan Deans Ernest Edward Moore Francis Edward Dan Richard Alexander Howrie Harold Francis Peacock George Bevis George Williams Bodel Alexander Hill Edward Clarke Green

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet viz:—Albert Xavier Lavertine dated 15th May 1903 John Charles Rowan M B dated 15th November William Reid Center M B dated 13th May Arthur Richard Harris Skey M B Frank Hutton Nimmo dated 10th November 1901 Walter Henry Ormonde Garde dated 25th May 1902

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieutenant Alfred James Windebank has been placed on the Retired List his own request with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander dated 4th August

Sub-Lieutenant James Carver Oswald Clarke has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant dated 4th August

ADMITTED 8TH AUGUST

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—Staff Captain Charles Trent has this day been placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain

ADMIRALTY 9TH AUGUST

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22th June 1900—Engineer Commander Thomas James Haddy has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY

Lieutenant Ernest Frederick Powys Sicotchley is placed on half-pay on appointment as aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Western Australia dated 17th June

THE ENEMIES OF HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would rather have your correspondent A cricket enthusiast" kept his powder in reserve and waited till the Hindu-Presidency Match came off and even till all the principal Hindu fixtures for the season had come off. Let the Parsees banter and prate. Head them not. Leave Mr. Tapia alone. Poor Mr. Tapia, what can he know of the loosening of the Dhotee! He is not aware that he will find it dangerous to try to loosen the Dhotee of a Maratha. Poor man his experience of the Dhotee is only of such Dhotee as is worn by the Shamilas and the "Sokajis" Bombay. My request to all Hindu Cricket lovers is to wait and then have their firing.—Yours, etc.

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a break rise in the United Provinces, a break fall at Cuddapah and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is below normal generally everywhere.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and Lahore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere; the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Khandwa, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 11° in defect at Poona, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah and 0° to 11° in excess in the Punjab Rajputana and Agra Jhansi and Doosa minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 110 at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in the Punjab and Rajputana and more or less cloudy elsewhere.

Rain.—Twenty one stations report rain in the important falls being 2·38" at Hyderabad, 2·33" at Allahabad and between one and two inches at Karwar, Raipur and Jubbulpore.

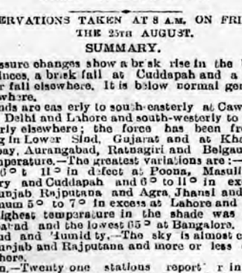
Weather on the eastward of Raipur is unsettled. Rain is to be expected along the West Coast and in local showers in the Madras Presidency, the Central and United Provinces and over the Deccan.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular which left Aden on the 20 h reports having experienced from Longitude 52° to 61° E. fresh monsoon cloudy weather and moderate sea; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate monsoon, cloudy weather and moderate sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Debility
Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?



Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

HOME.

COURT.—The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales went on Saturday to Cowes to welcome the French Fleet which arrived on Monday. The French admirals and captains were received by the King on board his Majesty's yacht and the King returned the visit of Admiral Caillard on board his flagship. In the evening his Majesty entertained the principal French officers on board the Victoria and Albert. His Majesty proposed the health of President Loubet and prosperity to the French Navy in a very cordial speech. The two fleets were illuminated and there was a display of fireworks. The proceedings were witnessed by enormous crowds on shore and in various steamers, and the welcome accorded to the visitors was enthusiastic. On Tuesday the French officers witnessed the race for the King's Cup, and were entertained at luncheon by the Royal Yacht Squadron. In the afternoon the foreign guests were present as a garden party given by Lady Gort at East Cowes Castle, and in the evening Vice-Admiral Caillard held a reception on board the battleship Jaureguiberry at which the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught were present. The fleets were again illuminated. On Wednesday, the King reviewed the French Fleet, and afterwards took luncheon on board Admiral Caillard's flagship. A banquet and a ball were among the evening's festivities. The King has conferred decorations on the French admirals and captains.—The Infant son of the Prince of Wales was christened at Sandringham, receiving the names of John Charles Francis.

Food supply in time of War.—The report of the Royal Commission is published.

Ireland.—The Irish Reform Association has protested against any reduction of the country's representation in the Imperial Parliament.

Labour.—The executive of the Master Spinners' Federation advises resistance to the operatives' demand for an advance.—The Board of Trade's report on strikes in 1904 has been issued.

Law.—Messrs. Brailsford and McCulloch, for conspiring to obtain a passport to be used by someone other than the person in whose name it was obtained have been fined £100 each.—Two Italians are charged in London with publishing a libel inciting to assassination.—In bankruptcy the discharge of Mr. F. Grant Richards publisher, has been suspended for two years.—Meetings in the liquidation of the Economic Bank were held last week.—Mr. M. D. Rucker underwent public examination on Tuesday.—The High Court has made absolute a rule nisi calling upon Sir E. Russell editor of the "Liverpool Mercury" to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited against him for libels on eight licensing justices of Liverpool.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 3rd and 4th the Aliens Bill and Scotch Churches Bill passed through Committee. The latter was finally passed on the 7th, when also the position of the House in regard to legislative work was discussed. On the 8th, the Aliens Bill received its third and the Unemployed Bill its second reading. On the 9th the Unemployed Bill passed its Committee stage.—In the House of Commons on the 3rd, there was a debate on foreign affairs, and the outstanding business of Supply was finally closured. On the 4th the Unemployed Bill, considerably amended, went through Committee, and a passed its third reading on the 7th. The Natural Works Bill was then discussed in Committee and the sitting lasted till 5 a.m. on the 8th. Later in the day the third reading of the Appropriation Bill was carried, after speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Arnold-Forster. On the 9th a resolution against the proposed purchase agreement between the Postmaster-General and the National Telephone Company was rejected by 187 votes against 116. The third reading of the Navy Works Bill was carried by 180 to 109. Mr. Herbert Roberts moved the adjournment to call attention to the partition of Bengal. After debate the motion was withdrawn.

Post Office.—The Postmaster-General, in his report for the year ended March 31, states that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom was 4,449,500,000.

Sporting.—Rain interfered greatly with cricket in the end of last week. Middlesex drew with Essex, Kent beat Surrey, Somerset drew with Sussex, and Worcestershire with the Australians. On Tuesday, Surrey beat Notts by eight wickets and Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire. On Wednesday, Gloucestershire beat Sussex and Yorkshire beat Lancashire. All the other matches had to be drawn in consequence of rain.—The Goodwood Cup was won last week by Mr. A. James's Red Robin, which started with odds of 8 to 1 against him.—The Irish open golf championship was won on Saturday, by Mr. H A Boyd of Portmarnock.—At Cowes on Tuesday, Cariad won the King's Cup and on Wednesday the German Emperor's cup was won by Theresa.—Burgess on Wednesday made a third attempt to swim the Channel, but when within four and a half miles of the French coast, he had to abandon his attempt.

The War Stores Scandal was discussed last Friday from Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, and Mr. Carl Meyer, Lord Milner, the next witness, declared that the policy advocated by the Butler Committee, of handing over to the Repatriation Department the whole surplus Army stock at a joint valuation, was impracticable. He thought Colonel Morgan very hard working and efficient. He explained his arrangements with Lord Kitchener for buying surplus Army stores for the Repatriation Department, and stated that the civil authorities took over from the Army stores to the value of more than three-and-a-half millions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The new Liberal and Labour Premier of South Australia announced his programme on Tuesday.

Canada.—The Western wheat crop is expected to reach 99,000,000 bushels.

India.—A great native meeting in Calcutta on Monday, strongly protested against the partition of Bengal into two provinces.—The monsoon has proved generally disappointing, and the absence of rain is causing anxiety in the Punjab.—It is understood that work will begin in the autumn on a railway from Peshawar towards the Afghan Frontier.

South Africa.—A deputation of the Witwatersrand Church Council waited on Lord Selborne on Saturday to protest against legislation to restrict native rights in the matter of land tenure. Lord Selborne declined to put forward any final views on the question. It is said that the Portuguese propose to declare Delagoa-Bay a free port. The Transvaal Estimates for the coming year contemplate an expenditure of £3 359,181.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Canadian Militia battalion has been warmly welcomed on its visit to Boston and Providence.

The New York "Sun" is urging the conclusion of an alliance between the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

Yellow Fever.—The epidemic continues at New Orleans. The health authorities have recommended the suppression of mosquitos to prevent the spread of the fever. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is sending representatives to help in suppressing the epidemic.

FOREIGN.

Crete.—A Russian gunboat, on Monday, bombarded a Custom-house held by the insurgents.

France.—Most of the Paris journals have articles warmly appreciating the cordiality of British feeling for France and of the reception given to the French fleet. Stress is laid on the fact that the Anglo French entente does not menace any other Power. A commission has been nominated to consider the organisation of an international exhibition in Paris in 1909.

Germany.—A Clerical journal asserts—and, according to our Berlin Correspondent with much reason—that the present British feeling in Berlin is now as intense as the time of the Boer war.—Reports have been received in Paris of activity in the construction of new fortifications at Metz.—Our Berlin Correspondent says that disturbances have broken out in East Africa and that in South-West Africa, so far as it is possible to judge, things appear to be going from bad to worse.

Greece.—A large find of ancient but apparently unused coins is reported from Delos.

Holland.—Professor Van Hamel, of Amsterdam University, is to be the new Premier.

Morocco.—Particulars of the French Memorandum presented to the German Ambassador in Paris are given in the Temps.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that the Maghzen intend to stir up the fanaticism of the population against reforms, and on this pretext to declare their inability to accept them.—The Viziers are trying to increase distrust between the French and German Ministers.—Our Correspondent is requested to state that the German Government has instructed Count von Tattenbach not to propose or discuss with the Sultan any concessions or loans, and to refuse any concessions that may be offered him.—The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Sultan has concluded a loan of £500,000 with German banks.

Muscat.—The Hague Tribunal on Tuesday gave its award in the Anglo-French arbitration. The Court decided that as from January 1892, France has not the right to authorise subjects of the Sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag, unless such subjects were under French protection before 1853.

Russia.—The grand council has decided that only the opinions of the majority of the proposed National Assembly shall go to the Council of the Empire as an Upper House, while in the case of disagreement between the two Houses, the views of the majority of both shall be referred to the Tsar. The decision contains no guarantee for the rights and liberties of the subject. It is reported that the scheme will be promulgated at Moscow in presence of the Tsar very soon.—Fresh strikes and street disturbances are reported from various towns.—The villagers have been called on to elect representatives to discuss means of improving the conditions of land tenure and methods of farming. A new Five per Cent. loan of £20,000,000 is to be issued.

Sweden.—King Oscar, feeling the necessity for rest after the strain of recent events, has handed over the government to the Crown Prince.—Prince Charles of Denmark has been suggested as a possible King of Norway.

The War.—On Saturday the Japanese and Russian envoys to the peace conference left New York in two American cruisers. At Oyster Bay they were received by President Roosevelt on board the yacht Mayflower, and were introduced to one another. At lunch, Mr. Roosevelt proposed a toast to the welfare of the Russian and Japanese Sovereigns and peoples, and said it was his most earnest hope that, in the interest of civilized mankind, a just and lasting peace might speedily be concluded. The sitting on Tuesday reached Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the conference began on Wednesday, the sitting being devoted to civilities and formalities. Baron Komura and M. Witte sent to each other in the afternoon their plenipotentiary powers for examination.—There is consider

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

VARIED MEMORIES.

THE French fleet is not the first from a foreign country to which in recent years, Cowes has extended welcome. It was there that the German Emperor was greeted by Englishmen, when following his accession, he came to England on board the Hohenzollern, with twelve warships in attendance. Queen Victoria supervised all the arrangements for that visit, as she would have been delighted to supervise the arrangements for the present one. To her the Kaiser William was no terrible war lord, but simply the son of her daughter, whose love for her and hers for him warranted her in roundly reprimanding him, if he did that which in her sight was injudicious. The German Emperor came more recently to Cowes. It was to take part in the most solemn naval procession, which the world has recently witnessed. When the Alberta passed slowly through the lines of assembled battleships she had on board the body of the dead Queen.

GRAVE AND GAY.

Cowes has played more than one part. It has been, with its forts, which King Hal builded, a place of defence against the enemy. It has been the prison of one poet, the birthplace of another. Warships are among its productions, but yachts are more its specialty—yachts good enough for anything, except the America Cup. Just as varied a part had it in the life of the Queen. It was from Cowes that she started on the occasion of her first visit to Ireland. That was the beginning of another "entente cordiale." An Act of Parliament had been specially passed to enable her to pardon the prisoners in goal under sentence of death for high treason and in peace and happiness, she landed at the Cove of Cork and rechristened it Queenstown. It was at Cowes that she met the body of the dead Prince Henry of Battenberg the sunbeam of her household, whom she had lost. It was to Cowes that they carried the King after his terrible illness at the time fixed for the Coronation.

WAVES OF FASHION.

The excitement which the King's white hat at Goodwood has caused must be a source of amusement to his Majesty. A dozen times in the course of his career, he has seen the man of our Island follow his lead in the matter of hats and coats and ties and gloves and trousers. It caused quite a spasm a little while ago, when one of the tailors' papers reported that he had appeared wearing trousers whose crease was ironed not down the centre but along the side of the leg. The Queen, of course, has an immense following in the matter of costume here, in France and America. The Prince of Wales, too is responsible now and then for a lead. Once upon a time, he appeared with the last button of his waistcoat unfastened, and, since that day no dressy man has ever permitted that button upon his own vest to sit within its buttonhole.

THE QUEEN'S CAMERA.

When Queen Alexandra promised her pilot, on the occasion of her visit to Norway, that he should have a copy of the snapshot which she had taken of him, he may have felt that the proviso—as to its developing properly—was unnecessary. Every lady is more or less expert as a photographer in these days, but the Queen apparently possesses special aptitude for the art. Her skill and care were turned a few years ago to useful account. Her Majesty took a snapshot of a goods train as it passed over Wolferton railway bridge. Upon the negative being developed she noticed that there was a strange curve in the bridge. She took another photo, when a second train was passing over the bridge. The curve was reproduced. The result was that the King caused an examination to be made, and the bridge was found to be in an unsafe condition. Only the Queen's timely discovery saved inevitable disaster.

THE READY MIND.

That was a daring thing which an American did recently when he switched an excursion train off the lines in order to avoid a collision. But we have men capable of a ready, if not as sensational methods. On the Stockton and Darlington Railway the driver of a goods train saw a runaway engine and tender pass him on the adjoining line, going straight for Darlington some miles westward. He rushed his trucks into a siding uncoupled, crossed by means of the points, on to the line on which the runaway was travelling and set out in chase. It was a long grim race, but the driven engine slowly overhauled the fugitive. The driver climbed on to the front of his own engine, and dropped a chain over the hook of the tender in front, stole back to his own footplate and screwed down the brake so retarding the speed of the engine in front that he was able to clamber back reach the platform of the runaway and apply its brakes and bring both to a standstill just in sight of Darlington Station.

REGIMENTAL DIET.

The allegations made against the authorities for having tolerated insanitary conditions in the Transvaal, resulting in the death of a number of men, recalls an older economy in which a Lancashire regiment was concerned. George II. was anxious for the conservation of wheaten flour and other species of grain, and issued a proclamation exhorting and charging all his loving subjects to practise the greatest economy and frugality this matter. Masters of families were bidden reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one-third of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, and in no case to suffer the same to exceed one quartern loaf for each person in each week to abstain from the use of flour in pastry, and, moreover, carefully to restrict the use thereof in all other articles than bread. Also, horses were not to have oats or other grain, especially horses kept for pleasure.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

It is possible that our fellows who went through the late war, and were given each night their handful of dry flour out of which to make bread or what not could very well have dispensed with the allowance, so poorly did it cook by their rough and not over-ready methods. It was to them as unhandy as the coffee which they sent to the Crimea—in the bean, unaccompanied by a single grinding mill. They managed loyally to follow the Georgian edict at least so far as the Lancashire Militia was concerned. For the "Times" of the period patted them lovingly on the back and commended their example to the whole world. It may not be improper, it said, that the public should be acquainted that at the mess of the officers of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, stationed at Tynemouth Barracks, bread is totally dispensed with and as a substitute, roasted and fried potatoes are introduced. No flour is used for puddings or pies. The paste or crust of the former is made entirely of potatoes, and nothing but rice is used for the latter. Somehow one fancies that the self-denying ordinance in regard to the use of flour and the substitution of potatoes is still observed by bakers of whose wares one has eaten.

GREAT MINDS' LITTLENESS.

The reissue just now of Disraeli's "Revolutionary Epick" and "Coningsby" is another sign of the statesman-author's renewed vogue. Mr. Balfour once described him as a brazen mask talking his own novels. However much or little truth there was in the description, Dizzy certainly lived in imagination, in some of his characters. Thackeray, who admired him for his splendid powers, parodied Coningsby in Punch in a burlesque called Codlingsby, and Disraeli never forgave the liberty. They met face to face at the Great Exhibition, when Disraeli cut him dead. He has never spoken to me, said Thackeray, since I wrote the short parody of Coningsby. But Thackeray himself was in the last man who is right to complain of such treatment, for no man was less ready to forgive an affront. He got Edmund Yates expelled from the Garrick for something which the latter had written concerning him.

CONDITIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

The friendships of the eminent are, at times, less stable than the enmities. The more eloquently a man preaches that the sun should not go down upon another's wrath, the more likely it is that his own will endure for many a moon. But, happily, few of us systematise in enmity and friendship in the way which distinguished Monk Lewis's quarrel with Sir Henry Lushington, his brother-in-law. The feud was one of long-standing, when suddenly it came about that Lewis was to visit Sir Henry and his wife, the latter being, of course, his (Lewis's) sister. As a preliminary, Lewis wrote to Lushington, saying that their quarrel had better to be suspended. Then he went and lived with them at Naples in perfect amity and cordiality. The stay ended, and his departure taken, Lewis again wrote to his brother-in-law, this time to say that they would now resume their quarrel, and put matters in the "status quo ante pacem." And they did resume it with, according to Lord Melbourne, rather more "acharnement" than before.

A TRADE MYSTERY.

How do tradesmen, of whom previously you have never heard, nor want to hear again, get your address? A man has just recently gone from London into a house in the country—back to the land for peace and quiet. Immediately he is bombarded with tradesmen's circulars and appeals for orders—gone, if you please, per registered letter. A day or two later letters begin to arrive from districts farther afield; men, fifty, a hundred and more miles away, have got his name and new address, and wish to sell him seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs portable greenhouses and conservatories, dog kennels, stables. The days go on, and the addresses more and more out into the wilds. This week there arrived a prodigious catalogue from Italy, with the same old story of garden wares. Have gardeners a secret society, that a man's whereabouts can travel over Europe in the space of a few weeks, and he be thus pestered with impossible applications for patronage?

A SMALL Committee is sitting at Simla to consider the rules regulating travelling allowances for military officers, which were framed only two years ago, but against the operation of which many protests have been made. The Committee consists of Colonel Triscott, R. G. A., Major Cowper, Quartermaster-General's Department, Major Cardew, Hodson's Horse, and Captain Ashmore, Military Department.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always ready to give further information to any requiring it.

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Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
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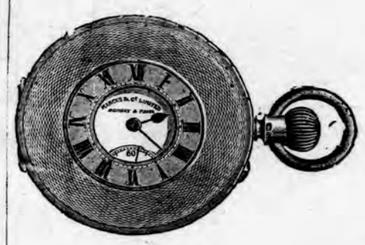

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

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ALEXANDER DUMAS.

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DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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